PRICE $2.00

HEATH COMPANY • BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN

HEATHKIT®
ASSEMBLY MANUAL

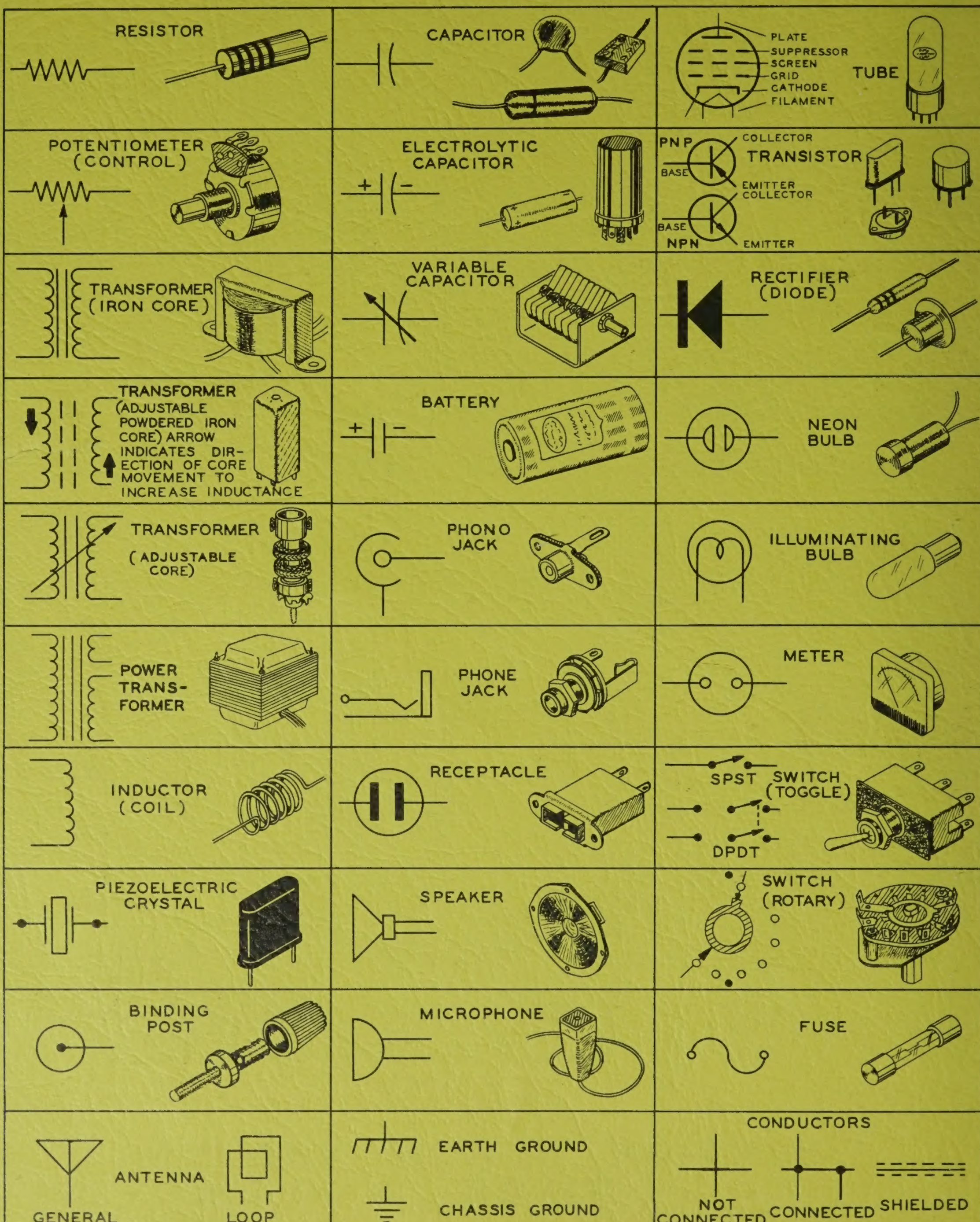
HEATHKIT

SERVICE BENCH VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER

MODEL IM-13

TYPICAL COMPONENT TYPES

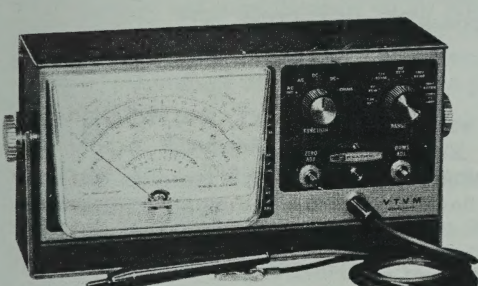
This chart is a guide to commonly used types of electronic components. The symbols and related illustrations should prove helpful in identifying most parts and reading the schematic diagrams.



Assembly and Operation of the HEATHKIT

SERVICE BENCH VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER

MODEL IM-13



HEATH COMPANY
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SPECIFICATIONS

Electronic DC Voltmeter -	
7 Ranges	0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1500 volts full scale; up to 30,000 volts with accessory probe.
Input Resistance	11 megohm (1 megohm in probe) on all ranges; 1100 megohms with accessory probe.
Circuit	Balanced bridge (push-pull) using twin triode.
Accuracy	±3% of full scale.
Electronic AC Voltmeter -	
7 Ranges	0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1500 rms scales (.353 of peak-to-peak).
Frequency Response (5 V range)	±1 db 25 cps to 1 mc (600 Ω source, referred to 60 cps).
Circuit	Half-wave voltage doubler, using twin diode.
Accuracy	±5% of full scale.
Input Resistance And Capacitance	1 megohm shunted by 40 $\mu\mu$f measured at input terminals (200 $\mu\mu$f at probe tip).
Electronic Ohmmeter -	
7 Ranges	Scale with 10 Ω center X1, X10, X100, X1000, X10K, X100K, X1MEG. Measures .1 Ω to 1000 megohms with internal battery.
Meter	6", 200 μa movement, polystyrene case.
Probe	Combined AC-OHMS-DC switching probe, single jack input for probe and ground connections.
Dividers	1% precision type.
Tubes-Diode	1 - 12AU7, twin triode meter bridge. 1 - 6AL5, twin diode AC rectifier. 1 - Silicon diode power supply rectifier.

Battery	1-1/2 volt, size C flashlight cell.
Power Requirements	105-125 volts, 50/60 cps AC, 10 watts.
Cabinet Size And Finish	5" high x 12-11/16" wide x 4-3/4" deep (overall); charcoal gray.
Net Weight	5 lbs.
Shipping Weight	6-1/2 lbs.

INTRODUCTION

The HEATHKIT Model IM-13 Vacuum Tube Voltmeter is intended for use by servicemen, engineers, and maintenance men to make accurate measurements of DC+, DC-, and AC voltages, and resistance. The design is simple and rugged, yet accurate.

In this instrument, vacuum tubes are used for rectification and amplification on all measurement functions to insure good sensitivity and stability of operation. Precision resistors are used in the voltage divider networks to provide high accuracy.

The confusing tangle of test leads coming from the front panel of most VTVMs is eliminated by the use of a combination AC-OHMS-DC switching test probe and a single jack input connection for both the test probe and ground leads. The 1 megohm resistor in the probe is switched into operation when the probe switch is set on DC. This isolating resistor allows DC voltages to be measured without materially affecting AC voltages present at the test point.

Because the VTVM has a very high input impedance, the circuit in which the voltage is being measured will not be significantly loaded by the VTVM. Most nonelectronic voltmeters (VOM) have a much lower input impedance over the most frequently used ranges of test voltages. Consequently, when a VOM is used to measure voltages in high impedance circuits, the indicated voltage will be appreciably less than the actual voltage. The amplifier section enables the VTVM to accurately measure much higher resistances than can be measured with a VOM.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

In order to obtain a better understanding of the circuit, follow the Schematic Diagram while reading the Circuit Description.

The combination AC-OHMS-DC test lead of the VTVM is connected to the Function switch, which is used to choose the parts of the circuit needed for any of the VTVM measurement functions. The COMMON test lead is connected to the case (ground) of the instrument.

With the Function switch in the DC+ or DC- position and the switching probe on DC, the test voltage is applied through 1 megohm resistor R1 in the probe to the Range switch, on which is a series of precision resistors, R17 through R23, arranged as a voltage divider. Depending on the position of the Range switch, a portion of this DC voltage is "picked off" and applied through resistor R12 to the input grid of the 12AU7 tube.

With the Function switch in the AC position and the test probe on AC-OHMS, an AC test voltage is applied through capacitors C1 and C2 to the 6AL5 tube (half-wave doubler circuit) where it is changed to a DC voltage which is proportional to the peak-to-peak value of the applied AC test voltage. On the higher AC ranges, a voltage divider arrangement consisting of R2, R3 and R4, is used at the input of the 6AL5 tube to insure that the AC voltage applied to the 6AL5 tube does not exceed the tube's rating. The DC voltage output of the 6AL5 tube is applied to the Range switch and then to the input grid of the 12AU7 tube, in the same way that DC test voltages are applied. The VTVM responds to peak-to-peak voltage regardless of the test voltage waveform. The AC balance control is used to "buck-out" the small amount of contact potential in the 6AL5 tube, thus eliminating residual readings on the lower AC ranges.

The ohmmeter section of the VTVM uses a 1.5 volt battery connected in series with part of the standard-resistor network (determined by the Range switch position) and the resistance to be measured. The ratio between the ohmmeter standard-resistor network and the measured resistance determines what portion of the ohmmeter battery voltage is applied to the input grid of the 12AU7 tube.

Thus, for all measurement functions, a voltage dependent upon the quantity being measured is applied to the grid of one-half of the 12AU7 twin triode. With zero voltage input to the 12AU7 balanced bridge circuit, each of its triode sections draws the same amount of cathode current and therefore each cathode is at the same voltage potential. The meter movement is connected between the cathodes of the 12AU7 tube and consequently will not deflect since both cathodes are at the same potential.

When a positive voltage (from the Range switch) is applied to one-half of the 12AU7 tube, this half of the tube draws more current than the other half, causing a difference in cathode potential between the two tube sections. Since the meter is connected between the two cathodes, a current flows through the meter movement. The meter pointer responds proportionally to this current, indicating the value of voltage or resistance being measured. The DC+ and DC- switch positions are used to reverse the meter connections between the cathodes so that current always flows through the meter in the same direction.

The use of the bridge circuit minimizes any change in the voltage reading if the B+ voltage in the VTVM should vary since the resulting variation in tube conduction will occur in both triodes and, therefore, will not affect the difference in cathode potential. Also, the maximum conduction characteristics of the 12AU7 tube, as used in the VTVM circuit, are such that the voltage applied to the meter terminals cannot be large enough to damage the meter movement. This is one of the primary advantages of the VTVM circuit. The meter movement cannot be burned out by inadvertently measuring a voltage that is higher than the Range switch setting. However, if excessive voltage is applied, the pointer may be bent as it hits against the stop. Caution must also be exercised to avoid applying any test voltage to the test probe when the Function switch is set in the OHMS position. The precision resistors in the ohmmeter voltage divider network have very low power ratings and can easily be burned out in this way.

The power supply of the VTVM uses a silicon diode in a half-wave rectifier circuit. An electrolytic capacitor is used for filtering the DC voltage from the power supply. The power supply provides both B+ voltage for the 12AU7 tube and positive DC "buck-out" voltage for the AC balance circuit.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

This manual is supplied to assist you in every way to complete your kit with the least possible chance for error. The arrangement shown is the result of extensive experimentation and trial. If followed carefully, the result will be highly stable and dependable performance. We suggest that you retain the manual in your files for future reference, both in the use of the equipment and for its maintenance.

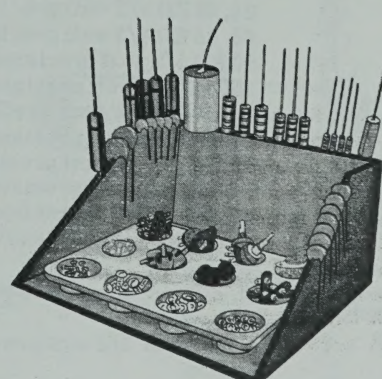
UNPACK THE KIT CAREFULLY AND CHECK EACH PART AGAINST THE PARTS LIST. In so doing, you will become acquainted with the parts. Refer to the information on the inside covers of the manual to help you identify the components. If some shortage or parts damage is found in checking the Parts List, please read the Replacements section and supply the information called for therein.

Resistors generally have a tolerance rating of 10% unless otherwise stated in the Parts List. Tolerances on capacitors are generally even greater. Limits of +100% and -20% are common for electrolytic capacitors.

We suggest that you do the following before work is started:

1. Lay out all parts so that they are readily available.
2. Provide yourself with good quality tools. Basic tool requirements consist of a screwdriver with a 1/4" blade; a small screwdriver with a 1/8" blade; long-nose pliers; wire cutters, preferably separate diagonal cutters; a penknife or a tool for stripping insulation from wires; a soldering iron (or gun) and rosin core solder. A set of nut drivers and a nut starter, while not necessary, will aid extensively in construction of the kit.

Most kit builders find it helpful to separate the various parts into convenient categories. Muffin tins or molded egg cartons make convenient trays for small parts. Resistors and capacitors may be placed with their lead ends inserted in the edge of a piece of corrugated cardboard until they are needed. Values can be written on the cardboard next to each component. The illustration shows one method that may be used.



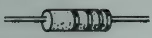
NOTE: The numbers in parentheses in the Parts List are keyed to the numbers on the Parts Pictorial to aid in parts identification.

PART No.	PARTS Per Kit	DESCRIPTION
Resistors		
(1) 1-3	1	100 Ω 1/2 watt (brown-black-brown)
1-20	1	10 KΩ 1/2 watt (brown-black-orange)
1-23	1	27 KΩ 1/2 watt (red-violet-orange)
1-27	3	150 KΩ 1/2 watt (brown-green-yellow)
1-126	1	180 KΩ 1/2 watt (brown-gray-yellow)
1-35	1	1 megohm 1/2 watt (brown-black-green)
1-38	1	3.3 megohm 1/2 watt (orange-orange-green)
1-40	1	10 megohm 1/2 watt (brown-black-blue)
1-70	6	22 megohm 1/2 watt (red-red-blue)
(2) 2-24	1	90 Ω 1/2 watt precision
2-29	1	900 Ω 1/2 watt precision
2-35	1	9 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-50	1	10 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-39	1	21.62 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-40	1	68.38 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-41	1	90 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-86	1	150 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-42	1	216.2 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-138	1	400 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-45	1	683.8 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-123	1	800 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-51	1	900 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-146	1	2.162 megohm 1/2 watt precision
2-147	1	6.838 megohm 1/2 watt precision
2-52	1	9 megohm 1/2 watt precision
(3) 3B-4*	1	9.1 Ω 2 watt precision (white-brown-gold)

*NOTE: Resistors that have a part number beginning with 3B- are 2 watt wire-wound resistors, but are the same size as 1 watt composition resistors.

PART No.	PARTS Per Kit	DESCRIPTION
Capacitors		
(4) 21-27	2	.005 μfd disc ceramic
23-91	1	.047 μfd 1600 V tubular
(5) 23-61	2	.05 μfd 400 V tubular
(6) 25-19	1	20 μfd 150 V electrolytic
Controls-Switches		
(7) 10-57	3	10 KΩ tab-mounting control
(8) 10-142	2	10 KΩ vernier control
63-79	1	Range switch
(9) 63-80	1	Selector switch
Tubes-Lamp-Diode		
411-25	1	12AU7 tube
411-40	1	6AL5 tube
(10) 412-12	1	Neon lamp
(11) 57-27	1	Silicon diode
Terminal Strips-Sockets-Jack-Plug		
(12) 431-50	1	1-lug terminal strip
(13) 431-5	1	4-lug terminal strip
(14) 431-12	2	4-lug terminal strip
(15) 431-40	2	4-lug terminal strip
(16) 434-15	1	7-pin tube socket
434-16	1	9-pin tube socket
436-20	1	Phone jack
438-28	1	Phone plug
Probe Parts		
(17) 253-51	1	E washer
(18) 256-15	2	1/16" x 1/8" rivet
(19) 258-53	1	Probe contact loading spring
(20) 459-6	1	Probe switch lever
(21) 459-7	1	Probe insert insulator
(22) 476-13	1	Front section of probe body
(23) 476-14	1	Center section of probe body
(24) 476-15	1	Rear section of probe body
(25) 477-6	1	Probe spike
(26) 346-12	1	Probe spike rubber sleeve

PARTS PICTORIAL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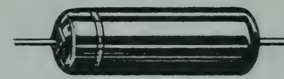
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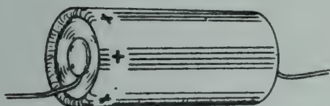
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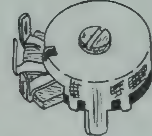
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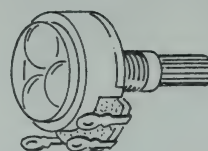
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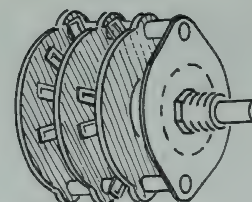
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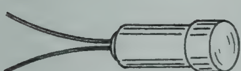
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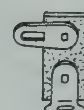
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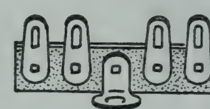
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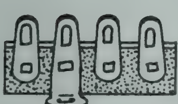
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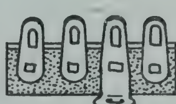
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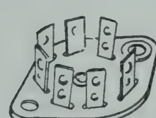
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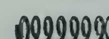
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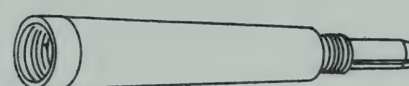
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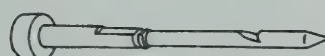
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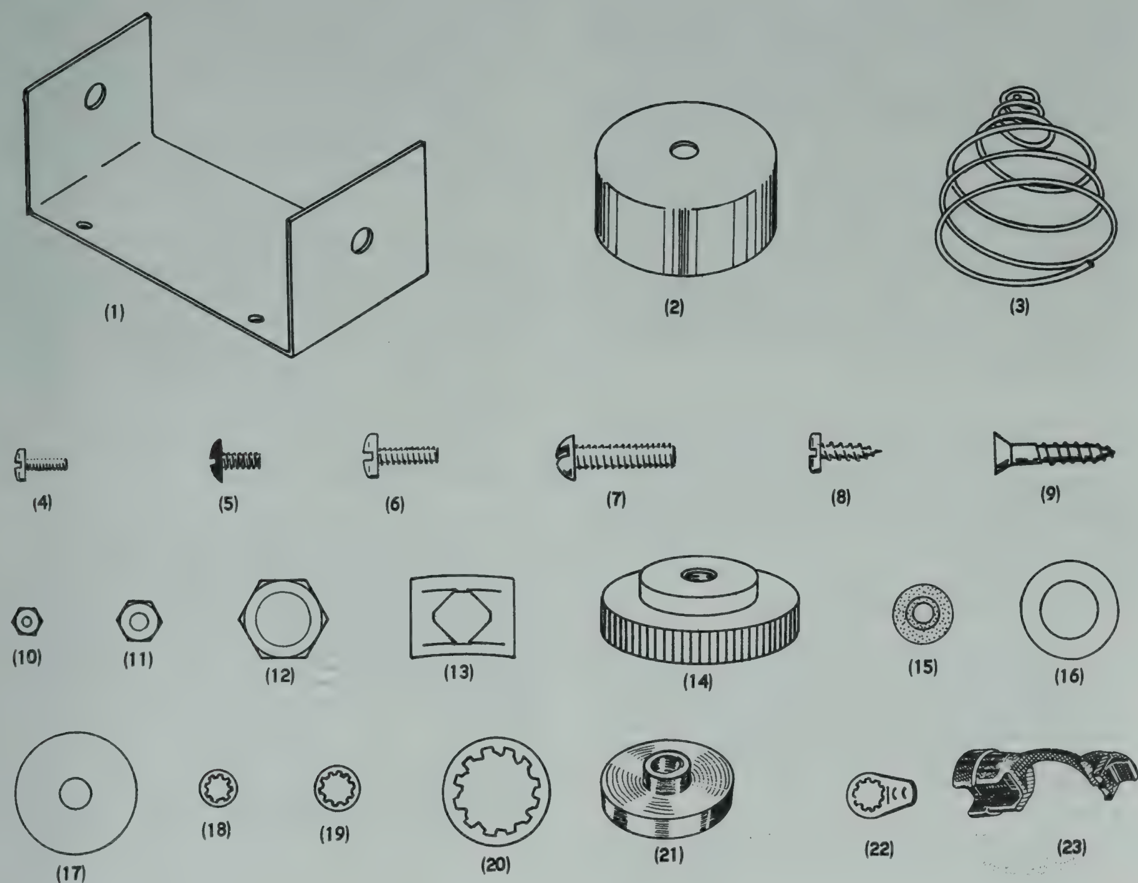
PART No.	PARTS Per Kit	DESCRIPTION
Wire-Sleeving		
340-2	1	Bare wire
341-1	1	Black test lead
343-6	1	Shielded test lead
344-59	1	Hookup wire
346-1	1	Sleeving
Metal Parts		
90-M262F	1	Cabinet
200-M381	1	Chassis
203-M351F913, 914, 915	1	Front panel
(1) 204-M254	1	Battery bracket
204-M542F	1	Gimbal bracket
(2) 214-2	1	Battery housing cup
(3) 258-7	1	Battery spring
Hardware		
(4) 250-49	4	3-48 x 1/4" screw
(5) 250-116	1	6-32 x 1/4" screw (black)
(6) 250-89	7	6-32 x 3/8" screw
(7) 250-54	2	10-32 x 5/8" screw
(8) 250-155	12	#6 sheet metal screw (black)
(9) 250-68	3	#7 x 3/4" wood screw
(10) 252-1	4	3-48 nut
(11) 252-3	8	6-32 nut
(12) 252-7	5	Control nut
(13) 252-32	1	Push-on speednut
(14) 252-49	2	Thumbnut

PART No.	PARTS Per Kit	DESCRIPTION
Hardware (cont'd.)		
(15) 253-2	3	#6 fiber shoulder washer
(16) 253-10	5	Control flat washer
(17) 253-19	4	#10 flat washer
(18) 254-7	4	#3 lockwasher
(19) 254-1	13	#6 lockwasher
(20) 254-4	5	Control lockwasher
(21) 255-44	2	Threaded spacer
(22) 259-1	1	#6 solder lug
Miscellaneous		
54-2	1	Power transformer
(23) 75-24	1	Line cord strain relief
89-1	1	Line cord
260-1	1	Alligator clip
263-7	4	Felt feet
407-75	1	Meter
462-187	2	Knob
331-6		Solder
595-629	1	Manual

NOTE: One size C 1.5 volt flashlight battery will also be needed before the ohmmeter function of your VTVM can be used. By purchasing the battery now, you will be able to use your VTVM as soon as assembly is completed.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PROPER SOLDERING TECHNIQUES

Only a small percentage of customers find it necessary to return equipment for factory service. By far the largest portion of malfunctions in this equipment are due to poor or improper soldering.

If terminals are bright and clean and free of wax, frayed insulation and other foreign substances, no difficulty will be experienced in soldering. Correctly soldered connections are essential if the performance engineered into a kit is to be fully realized. If you are a beginner with no experience in soldering, a half hour's practice with some odd lengths of wire may be a worthwhile investment.

For most wiring, a 25 to 100 watt iron or its equivalent in a soldering gun is very satisfactory. A lower wattage iron than this may not heat the connection enough to flow the solder smoothly. Keep the iron tip clean by wiping it from time to time with a cloth.

CHASSIS WIRING AND SOLDERING

1. Unless otherwise indicated, all wire used is the type with colored insulation (hookup wire). In preparing a length of hookup wire, 1/4" of insulation should be removed from each end unless directed otherwise in the assembly step.

2. To avoid breaking internal connections when stripping insulation from the leads of transformers or similar components, care should be taken not to pull directly on the lead. Instead, hold the lead with pliers while it is being stripped.

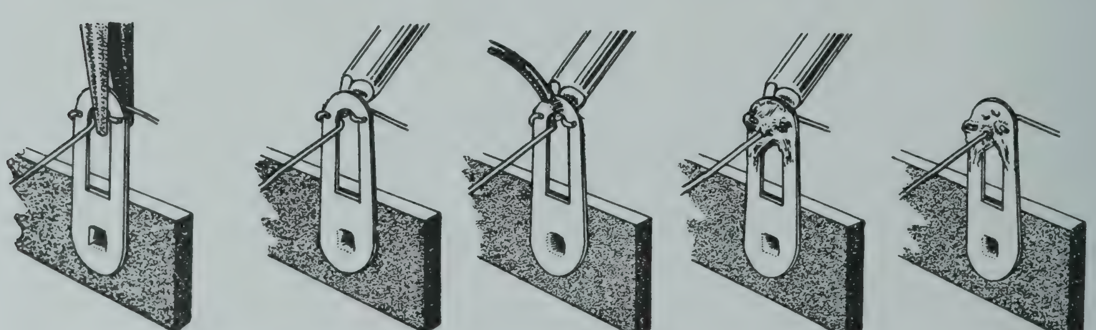
3. Leads on resistors, capacitors, and similar components are generally much longer than need be to make the required connections. In these cases, the leads should be cut to proper length before the part is installed. In general, the leads should be just long enough to reach their terminating points.

4. Wherever there is a possibility of bare leads shorting to other parts or to the chassis, the leads should be covered with insulating sleeving. Where the use of sleeving is specifically intended, the phrase "use sleeving" is included in the associated assembly step. In any case where there is the possibility of an unintentional short circuit, sleeving should be used. Extra sleeving is provided for this purpose.

5. Crimp or bend the lead (or leads) around the terminal to form a good joint without relying on solder for physical strength. If the lead is too large to allow bending or if the step states that it is not to be crimped, position it so that a good solder connection can still be made.

6. Position the work, if possible, so that gravity will help to keep the solder where you want it.

7. Place a flat side of the soldering iron tip against the joint to be soldered until it is heated sufficiently to melt the solder.



CRIMP WIRES HEAT CONNECTION APPLY SOLDER ALLOW SOLDER TO FLOW PROPER SOLDER CONNECTION

8. Then place the solder against the connection and it will immediately flow over the joint; use only enough solder to thoroughly wet the junction. It is usually not necessary to fill the entire hole in the terminal with solder.

9. Remove the solder and then the iron from the completed joint. Use care not to move the leads until the solder is solidified.

A poor or cold solder joint will usually look crystalline and have a grainy texture, or the solder will stand up in a blob and will not have adhered to the joint. Such joints should be reheated until the solder flows smoothly. In some cases, it may be necessary to add a little more solder to achieve a smooth, bright appearance.

ROSIN CORE SOLDER HAS BEEN SUPPLIED WITH THIS KIT. THIS TYPE OF SOLDER MUST BE USED FOR ALL SOLDERING IN THIS KIT. ALL GUARANTEES ARE VOIDED AND WE WILL NOT REPAIR OR SERVICE EQUIPMENT IN WHICH ACID CORE SOLDER OR PASTE FLUXES HAVE BEEN USED. IF ADDITIONAL SOLDER IS NEEDED, BE SURE TO PURCHASE ROSIN CORE (60:40 or 50:50 TIN-LEAD CONTENT) RADIO TYPE SOLDER.

STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE

The following instructions are presented in a logical step-by-step sequence to enable you to complete your kit with the least possible confusion. Be sure to read each step all the way through before beginning the specified operation. Also read several steps ahead of the actual step being performed. This will familiarize you with the relationship of the subsequent operations. When the step is completed, check it off in the space provided. This is particularly important as it may prevent errors or omissions, especially if your work is interrupted. Some kit builders have also found it helpful to mark each wire and part in colored pencil on the Pictorial as it is added.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The fold-out diagrams in this manual may be removed and attached to the wall above your working area; but because they are an integral part of the instructions, they should be returned to the manual after the kit is completed.

In general, the illustrations in this manual correspond to the actual configuration of the kit; however, in some instances the illustrations may be slightly distorted to facilitate clearly showing all of the parts.

SOLDERING INFORMATION

The abbreviation "NS" indicates that a connection should not be soldered yet as other wires will be added. When the last wire is installed, the terminal should be soldered and the abbreviation "S" is used to indicate this. Note that a number will appear after each solder instruction. This number indicates the number of leads that are supposed to be connected to the terminal in point before it is soldered. For example, if the instruction reads, "Connect a wire to lug 1 (S-2)," it will be understood that there will be two wires connected to the terminal at the time it is soldered. (In cases where a wire passes through a terminal or lug and then connects to another point, it will count as two wires, one entering and one leaving the terminal.)

GENERAL

The steps directing the installation of resistors include color codes to help identify the parts. Also, if a part is identified by a letter-number designation (R1, C1, etc.) on the Schematic, its designation will appear at the beginning of the assembly step which directs its installation.

The use of insulating sleeving is specified in part of the wiring procedure. This sleeving is used to cover the whole length of hookup wire or resistor lead involved in the step. Its purpose is to insure complete insulation between that wire and adjacent wiring or parts.

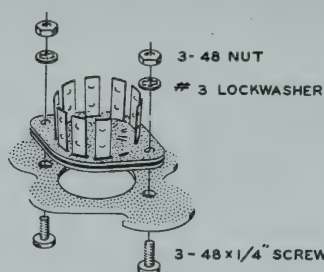
STEP-BY-STEP ASSEMBLY

CHASSIS PARTS MOUNTING

NOTE: In the following two steps, be sure to mount the tube sockets from inside the chassis, as shown in Pictorial 1.

Refer to Pictorial 1 for the following steps.

( ) Referring to Detail 1A, mount the 9-pin tube socket at V2. Use 3-48 x 1/4" screws, #3 lockwashers, and 3-48 nuts. Position the blank space as shown by the heavy arrow.

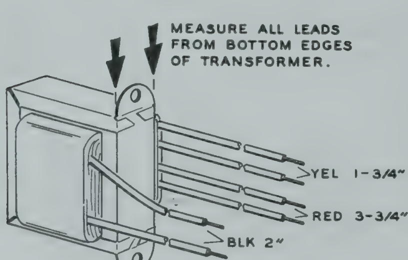


Detail 1A

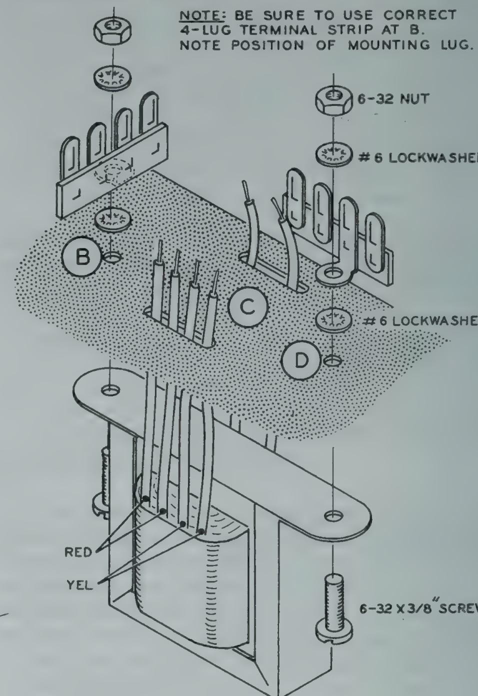
( ) Similarly, mount the 7-pin tube socket at V1.

NOTE: When mounting the terminal strips, note the position of the mounting lug of the different types of 4-lug terminal strips furnished. Be sure to use the correct terminal strip in each step, as indicated in Pictorial 1.

( ) Prepare the power transformer (#54-2) leads as shown in Detail 1B. Strip 1/4" of insulation from each lead end. Tin each lead by melting a small amount of solder on the lead end to hold the wire strands together.



Detail 1B



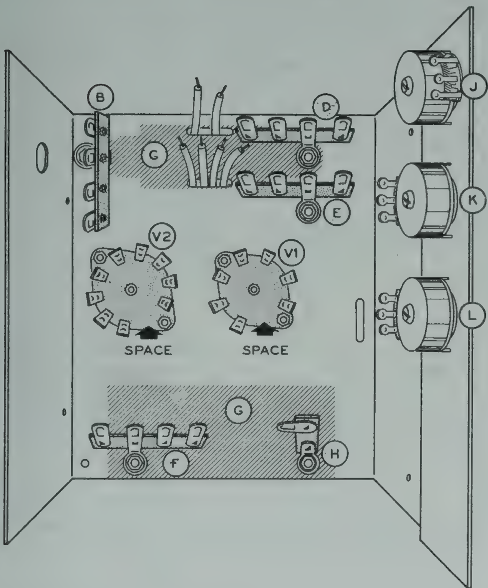
Detail 1C

NOTE: Use an extra lockwasher between the terminal strip mounting foot and the chassis as shown to prevent the terminal strip from turning while tightening the mounting screw.

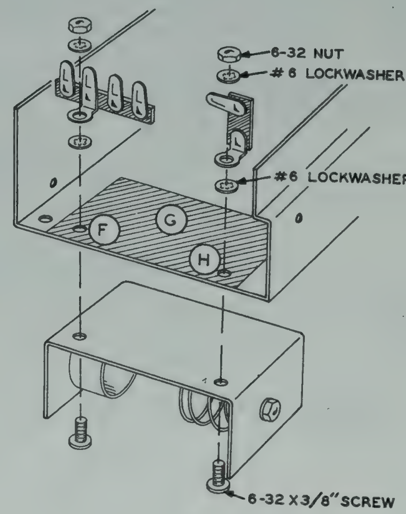
( ) Referring to Detail 1C, mount the power transformer at C, and mount 4-lug terminal strips at B and D. Use 6-32 x 3/8" screws, #6 lockwashers, and 6-32 nuts. Be sure to insert the transformer leads through the cutouts in the chassis as shown.

( ) Referring to Detail 1D, mount the battery spring to the battery bracket, using a 6-32 x 3/8" screw, #6 fiber shoulder washer, #6 lockwasher, and a 6-32 nut.

( ) Mount the battery housing cup to the battery bracket, using a 6-32 x 3/8" screw, #6 fiber shoulder washers, #6 solder lug, and a 6-32 nut. Position the solder lug as shown. Be sure that the shoulder washers are seated in the holes before tightening the hardware.



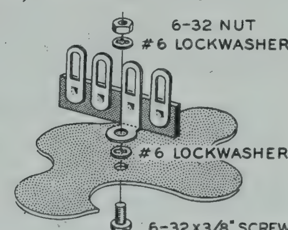
Pictorial 1



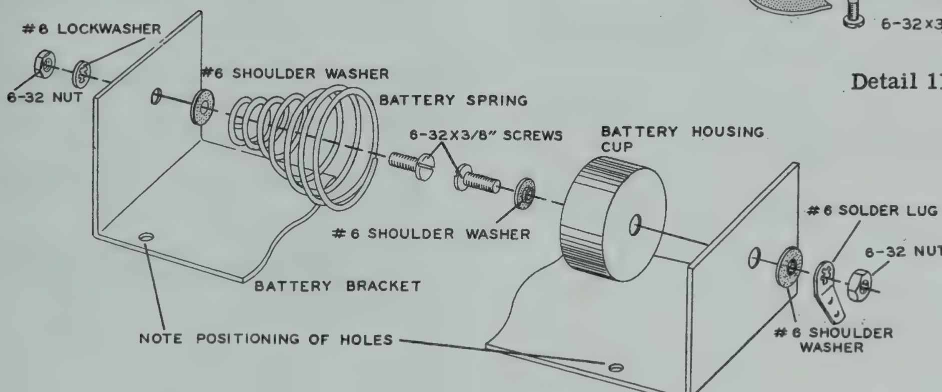
Detail 1E

(✓) Referring to Detail 1E, mount the battery bracket at G, a 4-lug terminal strip at F, and a 1-lug terminal strip at H. Use 6-32 x 3/8" screws, #6 lockwashers, and 6-32 nuts.

( ) Referring to Detail 1F, mount a 4-lug terminal strip at E, using a 6-32 x 3/8" screw, #6 lockwashers, and a 6-32 nut.



Detail 1F

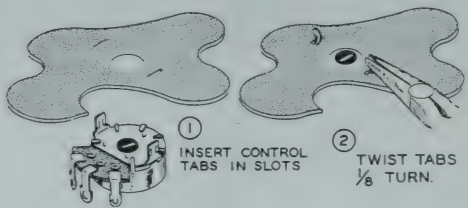


Detail 1D

( ) R37. Referring to Detail 1G and Pictorial 2, mount a 10 KΩ tab-mounting control at J. Twist each tab 1/8 turn with long-nose pliers.

( ) R14. Similarly, mount another 10 KΩ tab-mounting control at K.

( ) R15. Mount the remaining 10 KΩ tab-mounting control at L.



CHASSIS INITIAL WIRING

Refer to Pictorial 2 for the following steps.

Connect the leads of the power transformer in the following six steps:

( ) Connect one red lead to lug 3 of terminal strip F (NS).

( ) Connect the other red lead to lug 4 of terminal strip F (NS).

( ) Connect one yellow lead to lug 3 of tube socket V1 (NS).

( ) Connect the other yellow lead to lug 4 of tube socket V1 (NS).

( ) Connect one black lead to lug 1 of terminal strip B (NS).

( ) Connect the other black lead to lug 1 of terminal strip E (NS).

NOTE: It may make the wiring easier in the following steps to precut and strip the ends of the hookup wires. Remove 1/4" of insulation from each end of the wires and lay them in the order listed.

( ) Cut the following lengths of hookup wire.

5"	7-1/4"
6-1/2"	7-1/2"
5-1/2"	7-1/2"
8"	7-1/2"
8"	8"
2-1/2"	

( ) Strip another 3/4" of insulation from one end of a 5" wire. Pass the longer stripped end through lug 1 (S-2) to lug 6 (S-1) of tube socket V2. Connect the other end of this wire to lug 1 of terminal strip H (NS).

( ) Connect a 6-1/2" wire from lug 1 of terminal strip D (NS) to lug 1 of terminal strip H (NS).

( ) Strip an additional 1/2" of insulation from one end of a 5-1/2" wire. Pass the longer stripped end through lug 1 of control L (S-2) to lug 3 of control K (NS). Connect the other end to lug 3 of tube socket V2 (S-1).

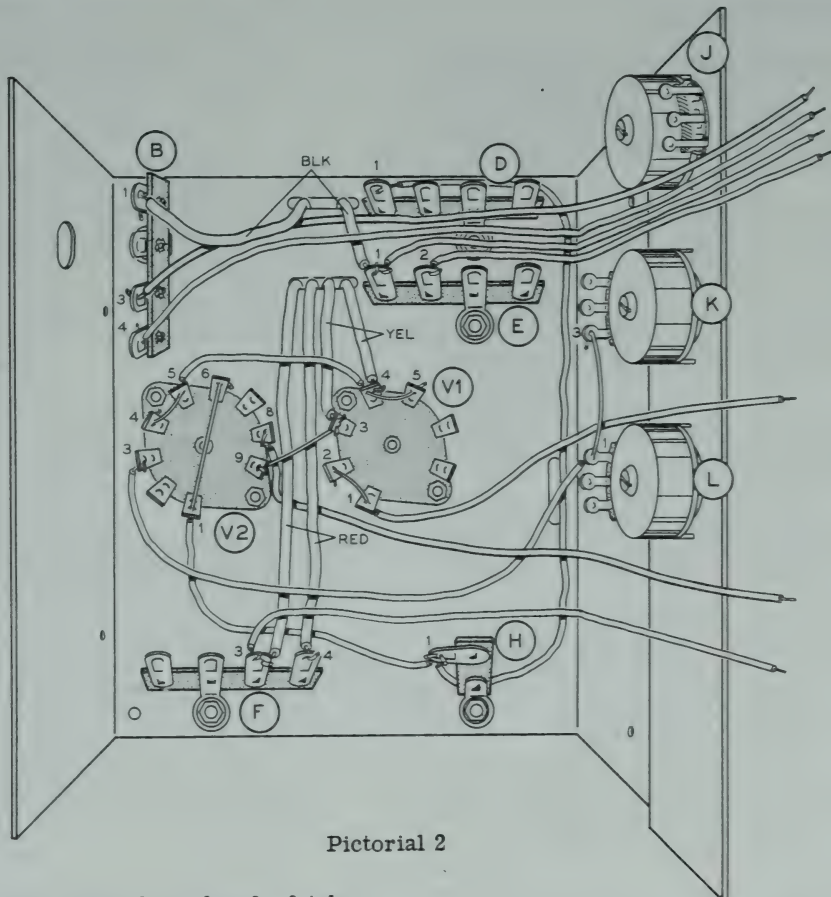
( ) Connect one end of an 8" wire to lug 8 of tube socket V2 (S-1). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

( ) Strip another 1/4" of insulation from one end of an 8" wire. Pass this longer stripped end through lug 1 (S-2) to lug 2 (S-1) of tube socket V1. Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

( ) Strip another 1/4" of insulation from each end of a 2-1/2" wire. Pass one end through lug 4 (S-3) to lug 5 (NS) of tube socket V1.

( ) Pass the other end of this wire through lug 5 (S-2) to lug 4 (S-1) of tube socket V2.

( ) Connect one end of a 7-1/4" wire to lug 1 of terminal strip E (S-2). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.



Pictorial 2

( ) Connect a bare wire from lug 9 of tube socket V2 (S-1) to lug 3 of tube socket V1 (S-2).

NOTE: The wires installed in the next four steps will not be soldered. When connecting these wires, make good mechanical connections to hold the wires in place until the lugs to which they are connected are soldered later.

( ) Connect one end of a 7-1/2" wire to lug 3 of terminal strip F (NS). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

( ) Connect one end of a 7-1/2" wire to lug 2 of terminal strip E (NS). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

( ) Connect one end of a 7-1/2" wire to lug 4 of terminal strip B (NS). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

( ) Connect one end of an 8" wire to lug 3 of terminal strip B (NS). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

COMPONENT INSTALLATION

Refer to Pictorial 3 for the following steps.

( ) R10. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor between lugs 2 (NS) and 4 (NS) of terminal strip D.

( ) R38. Connect a 10 KΩ (brown-black-orange) resistor from lug 1 of terminal strip D (S-2) to lug 1 of control J (S-1).

( ) R9. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor from lug 4 of terminal strip D (S-2) to lug 4 of terminal strip E (NS).

( ) R8. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor between lugs 2 (NS) and 4 (S-2) of terminal strip E.

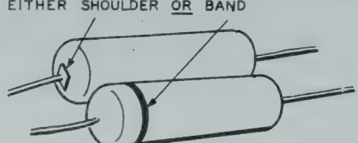
( ) R11. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor from lug 2 of terminal strip D (S-2) to lug 2 of control J (S-1).

( ) R36. Pass one lead of a 100 Ω (brown-black-brown) resistor through lug 3 of terminal strip E (NS) to lug 5 of tube socket V1 (S-2). Connect the other lead of this resistor to lug 3 of control J (NS).

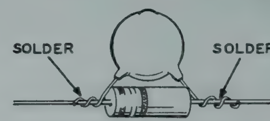
( ) R7. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor from lug 2 of terminal strip E (S-3) to lug 7 of tube socket V1 (NS). Use sleeving on the lead to V1.

( ) R6. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor from lug 3 of terminal strip E (NS) to lug 7 of tube socket V1 (NS).

( ) C3. Referring to Detail 3A, connect the lead from the marked end of a .05 μfd tubular capacitor to lug 3 of terminal strip E (S-4). Connect the other lead to lug 7 of tube socket V1 (S-3).



Detail 3A



Detail 3B

( ) Referring to Detail 3B, prepare a resistor-capacitor combination as shown, using a 10 megohm (brown-black-blue) resistor and a .005 μfd disc ceramic capacitor.

( ) R16, C5. Connect this combination from lug 2 of terminal strip B (S-1) to lug 7 of tube socket V2 (S-1).

( ) R5. Connect a 150 KΩ (brown-green-yellow) resistor between lugs 1 (NS) and 4 (S-2) of terminal strip B. This resistor must be placed directly above the terminal strip.

( ) R12. Connect a 3.3 megohm (orange-orange-green) resistor from lug 2 of tube socket V2 (NS) to lug 1 of terminal strip F (NS).

( ) C4. Connect a .005 μfd disc ceramic capacitor from lug 2 of tube socket V2 (S-2) to lug 2 of terminal strip F (S-1).

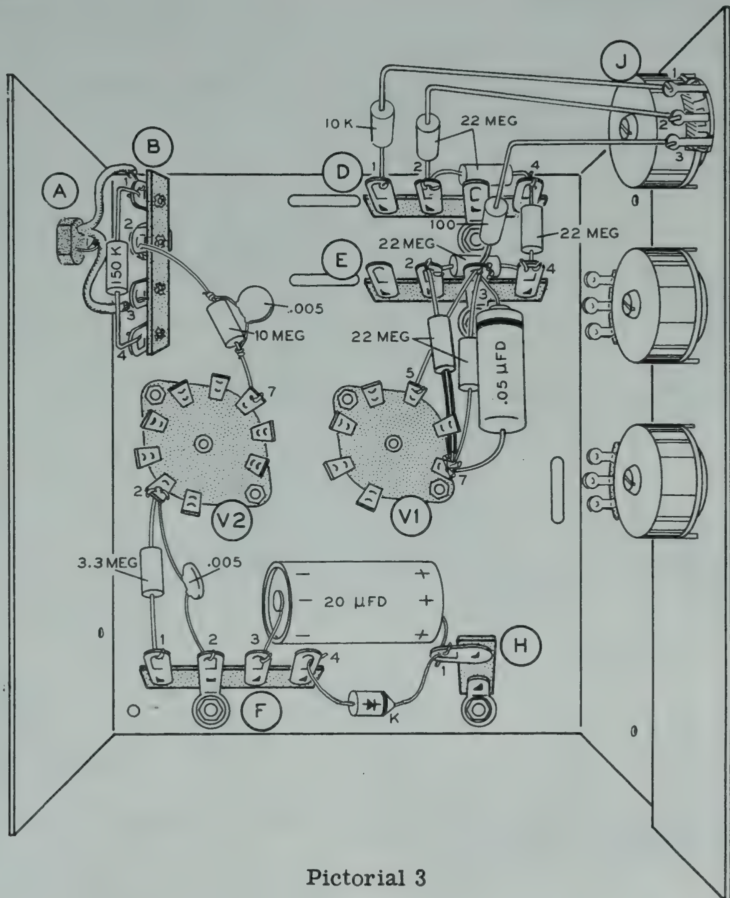
( ) C6. Connect the negative (-) lead of the 20 μfd electrolytic capacitor to lug 3 of terminal strip F (S-3). Connect the positive (+) lead to lug 1 of terminal strip H (NS).

( ) D1. Connect the cathode (K) lead of the silicon diode to lug 1 of terminal strip H (S-4). Connect the other lead to lug 4 of terminal strip F (S-2). See Detail 3C.

NOTE: PLACE SILICON DIODES WITH THE CATHODE END AS DIRECTED. THE CATHODE END MAY BE IDENTIFIED BY A COLOR DOT, COLOR END, OR COLOR BAND

Detail 3C

( ) Twist each exposed lead end of the line cord tightly and apply a small amount of solder to hold the wire strands together.



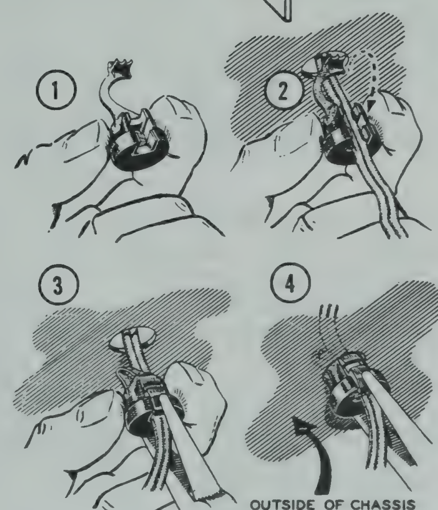
Pictorial 3

(✕) Insert the line cord through hole A in the chassis. Connect one lead to lug 1 (S-3) and the other lead to lug 3 (S-2) of terminal strip B.

NOTE: Do not plug the line cord into an AC power outlet until specifically instructed to do so.

( ) Referring to Detail 3D, install the line cord strain relief.

( ) Lay the chassis aside until called for later.



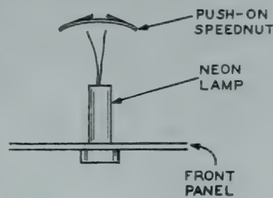
Detail 3D

FRONT PANEL PARTS MOUNTING

Refer to Pictorial 4 for the following steps.

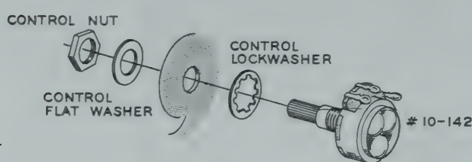
NOTE: Place a soft cloth on your work area to prevent marring the front panel and the meter.

( ) Install the neon lamp at S, using the push-on speednut. See Detail 4A.



Detail 4A

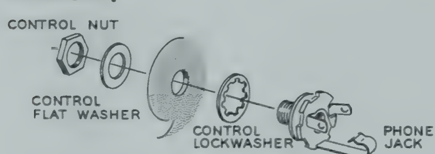
( ) Referring to Detail 4B, mount a 10 KΩ control (#10-142) at R. Use a control lockwasher, control flat washer, and a control nut.



Detail 4B

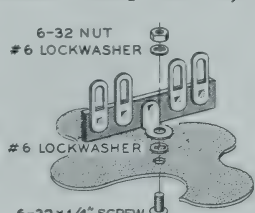
( ) Similarly, mount the other 10 KΩ control at T.

( ) Referring to Detail 4C, mount the phone jack at U, using a control lockwasher, control flat washer, and a control nut. Position the jack as shown.



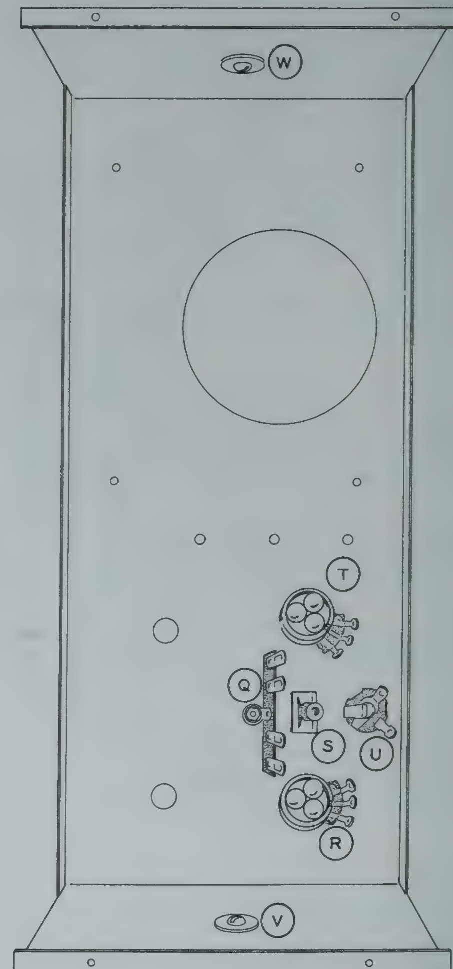
Detail 4C

( ) Referring to Detail 4D, mount the remaining 4-lug terminal strip at Q, using the black 6-32 x 1/4" screw, #6 lockwashers, and a 6-32 nut.



Detail 4D

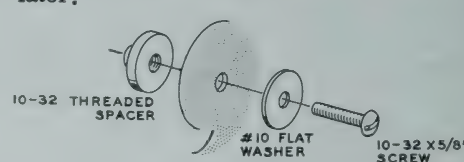
( ) Referring to Detail 4E, install a threaded spacer at V, using a 10-32 x 5/8" screw and a #10 flat washer.



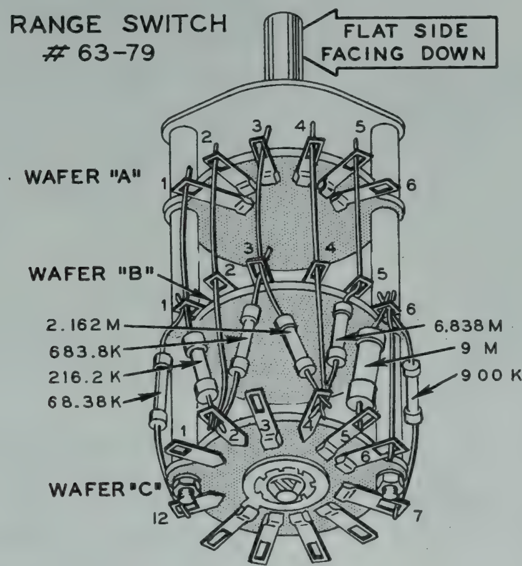
Pictorial 4

( ) Similarly, install the remaining threaded spacer at W.

( ) Lay the front panel aside until called for later.



Detail 4E



Pictorial 5A

RANGE SWITCH SUBASSEMBLY

Refer to Pictorial 5A for the following steps.

(✓) Locate the Range switch (#63-79). Turn the shaft completely counterclockwise, then place the switch on your work area with the flat portion of the shaft facing down.

NOTE: The Range and Function switches have three wafers, each with several lugs. The first wafer (nearest the knob end of the shaft) is called wafer A, the middle wafer is B, and the rear wafer is C. The lugs on each wafer of the Range switch are numbered as shown in Pictorial 5A. For instance, lug B4 refers to lug 4 on wafer B.

CAUTION: Be sure that the resistors do not touch the switch frame or shaft.

(✓) R20. Connect one lead of a 216.2 KΩ resistor to lug C2 (NS). Pass the other lead through lug B1 (NS) and connect to lug A1 (S-1).

(✓) Connect a bare wire from lug C2 (NS) through lug B2 (S-2) to lug A2 (S-1).

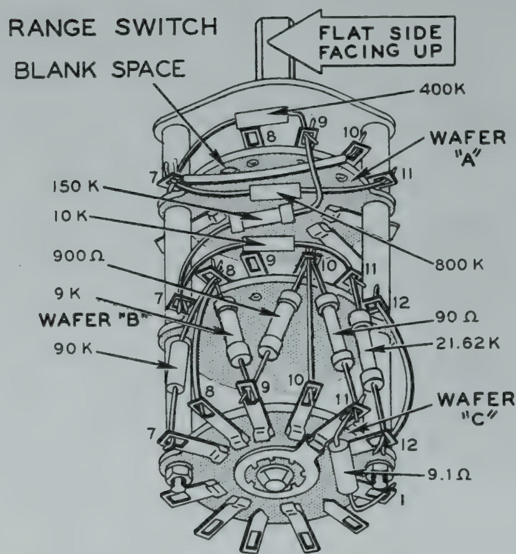
(✓) R18. Connect a 2.162 megohm resistor from lug C4 (NS) through lug B3 (NS) to lug A3 (S-1).

(✓) Connect a bare wire from lug C4 (NS) through lug B4 (S-2) to lug A4 (S-1).

(✓) R17. Connect a 6.838 megohm resistor from lug C4 (S-3) through lug B5 (S-2) to lug A5 (NS).

Complete the Range switch subassembly as follows:

	Connect		From	To
(✓)	R21.	68.38 KΩ	B1 (S-3)	C12 (NS)
(✓)	R19.	683.8 KΩ	B3 (S-3)	C2 (S-3)
(✓)	R24.	9 megohm	B6 (NS)	C5 (S-1)
(✓)	Bare wire		B6 (NS)	C6 (S-1)
(✓)	R25.	900 KΩ	B6 (S-3)	C7 (NS)



Pictorial 5B

Refer to Pictorial 5B for the following steps.

Connect		From	To
( ) R4.	800 KΩ	A7 (NS)	A11 (NS)*
( ) 1-3/4" hookup wire		A7 (NS)	A10 (S-1)
( ) R2.	150 KΩ	A9 (NS)	B7 (NS)
( ) R3.	400 KΩ	A9 (S-2)	A7 (S-3)
( ) R23.	10 KΩ	B7 (NS)	B11 (NS)
( ) R26.	90 KΩ	B8 (NS)	C7 (S-2)
( ) Bare wire		B8 (NS)	C8 (S-1)
( ) R27.	9 KΩ	B8 (S-3)	C9 (NS)

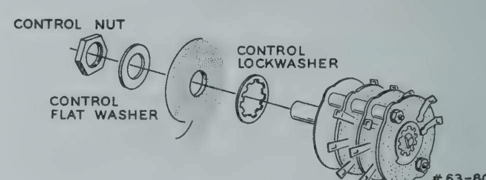
*Position away from rotor and shaft.

Connect		From	To
( ) R28.	900 Ω	B10 (NS)	C9 (S-2)
( ) Bare wire		B10 (NS)	C10 (S-1)
( ) R29.	90 Ω	B10 (S-3)	C11 (NS)
( ) Bare wire		B12 (S-1)	C12 (NS)
( ) R22.	21.62 KΩ	B11 (S-2)	C12 (S-3)
( ) R30.	9.1 Ω (white-brown-gold)	C11 (S-2)	C1 (NS)

NOTE: All lugs should now be soldered except A5, A6, A8, A11, B7, B9, C1, and C3.

Refer to Pictorial 6 (fold-out from Page 6) for the following steps.

( ) Referring to Detail 6A, mount the Function switch (#63-80) at P. Use a control lockwasher, control flatwasher, and a control nut. Position the lugs as shown in Pictorial 6.



Detail 6A

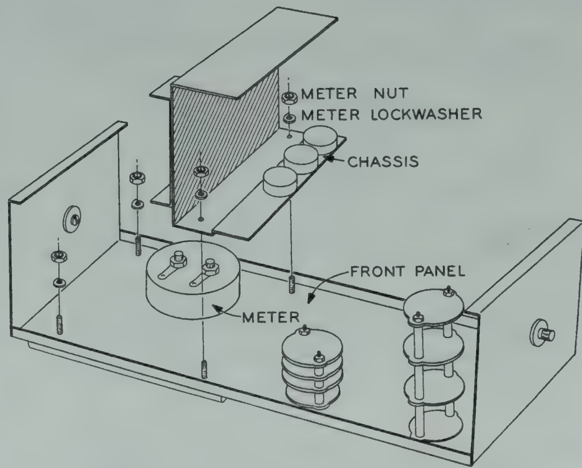
( ) Mount the Range switch at N, using a control lockwasher, control flat washer, and a control nut. Position the flat of the shaft so that it is away from the 1.5 V position, with the switch shaft turned fully counterclockwise.

( ) Install the knobs on the Range and Function switches. The setscrew in each knob should be tightened against the flat of the shaft. It may be necessary to loosen the control nuts

on the switches to align the index of each knob with the most counterclockwise position of the switches, as marked on the front panel.

( ) Unpack the meter and remove the shorting wire from between the meter lugs. If the lugs are not positioned as shown in Detail 6B, carefully loosen the nuts that hold the lugs onto the meter while holding the lower nuts. Turn the lugs to the position shown and retighten the nuts.

( ) Referring to Detail 6B, mount the meter and chassis to the front panel, using the hardware supplied with the meter.



Detail 6B

Connect the free ends of the wires coming from the chassis in the following steps.

( ) Connect the wire coming from lug 3 of terminal strip F to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (NS).

( ) Connect the wire coming from lug 1 of tube socket V1 to lug 4 of terminal strip Q (NS).

( ) Connect the wire coming from lug 4 of terminal strip B to lug 2 of terminal strip Q (NS).

( ) Connect the wire coming from lug 1 of terminal strip E to lug 3 of terminal strip Q (NS).

Leave the wires coming from lug 3 of terminal strip B and lug 2 of terminal strip E free. They will be connected later.

( ) Prepare the following lengths of hookup wire.

4"	5"
5"	7-1/2"
5"	3"
6-1/2"	

( ) Connect a 4" wire from lug 1 of control T (NS) to lug 2 of control R (S-1).

( ) Connect a 5" wire from lug 3 of terminal strip D (S-1) to lug 1 of phone jack U (NS).

( ) Connect one lead of neon lamp S to lug 2 (S-2) and the other lead to lug 3 (NS) of terminal strip Q.

( ) Connect a 5" wire from lug A1 of switch P (S-1) to lug A6 of switch N (S-1).

( ) Connect a 6-1/2" wire from lug A2 of switch P (S-1) to lug C3 of switch N (S-1).

( ) C1. Connect the lead from the marked end of the .047 μfd 1600 V capacitor to lug A4 of switch P (S-1). Connect the other lead to lug A11 of switch N (S-2). Use sleeving on both leads.

( ) Connect a bare wire from lug A6 of switch P (S-1) to lug A5 of switch N (S-2). Use sleeving.

( ) Connect a 5" wire from lug 2 of control K (S-1) to lug B1 of switch P (S-1).

( ) Connect one end of a 7-1/2" wire to lug B2 of switch P (S-1). Insert the other end of this wire through the slot in the chassis and connect it to lug 1 of the meter (S-1). See Detail 7A on Page 22.

( ) Connect a 3" wire from lug 2 of control L (S-1) to lug B4 of switch P (S-1).

Refer to Pictorial 7 (fold-out from Page 6) for the following steps.

( ) Prepare the following lengths of hookup wire.

6"	2"	7-1/2"
8"	3-1/2"	5"
6"	2-1/2"	4"
6-1/2"	7-1/2"	

(X) Connect a 6" wire from lug A8 of switch P (S-1) to lug B9 of switch N (S-1).

(X) Connect one end of an 8" wire to lug B5 of switch P (S-1). Insert the other end through the slot in the chassis and connect it to lug 2 of the meter (S-1). See Detail 7A.

(X) C2. Connect the lead from the marked end of the .05 μfd tubular capacitor to lug A8 of switch N (S-1). Connect the other lead to lug 4 of terminal strip Q (S-2).

(X) Connect the free end of the wire coming from lug 3 of terminal strip B to lug C1 of switch P (S-1).

(X) Connect the free end of the wire coming from lug 2 of terminal strip E to lug A7 of switch P (S-1).

(X) Connect a 6" wire from lug 3 of control R (S-1) to lug B6 of switch P (S-1).

(X) Connect a 2" wire between lugs A3 (S-1) and A5 (NS) of switch P. Use sleeving.

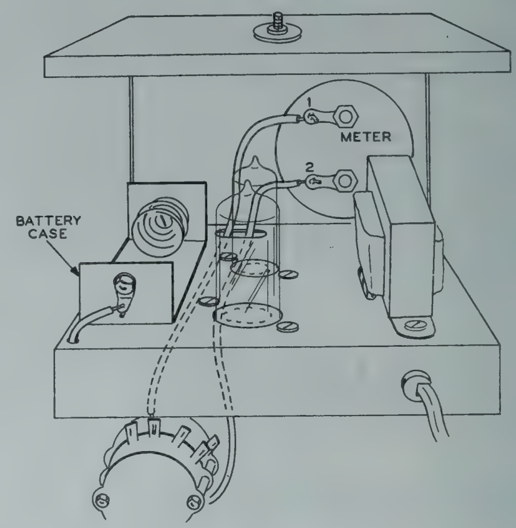
(X) Connect one end of a 3-1/2" wire to lug 2 of phone jack U (S-1). Slide sleeving over this wire. Connect the other end of this wire to lug A5 of switch P (S-2).

(X) Connect a 2-1/2" wire from lug 3 of terminal strip Q (S-3) to lug C2 of switch P (S-1).

(X) Connect a 7-1/2" wire from lug 3 of control T (NS) to lug B7 of switch P (NS).

(X) Connect the free end of the wire coming from lug 8 of tube socket V2 to lug B7 of switch P (S-2).

(X) Connect a 7-1/2" wire from lug 1 of terminal strip F (S-2) to lug A9 of switch P (S-1).



Detail 7A

(X) Connect one end of a 6-1/2" wire to lug C1 of switch N (S-2). Insert the other end through the hole near terminal strip F and connect it to the solder lug on the battery bracket (S-1).

(X) Connect a 5" wire from lug 1 of phone jack U (S-2) to lug B7 of switch N (S-3).

(✓) Connect a 4" wire from lug 1 of control T (NS) to lug 3 of control K (S-2).

(X) R35. Connect a 27 KΩ (red-violet-orange) resistor from lug 3 of control J (S-2) to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (NS).

(✓) R31. Connect a 180 KΩ (brown-gray-yellow) resistor from lug 1 of control T (S-3) to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (NS).

(✓) R32. Connect a 150 KΩ (brown-green-yellow) resistor from lug 2 of control T (S-1) to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (NS).

(✓) R34. Connect a 150 KΩ (brown-green-yellow) 1/2 watt resistor from lug 3 of control T (S-2) to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (S-5).

IMPORTANT WARNING: TUBES CAN BE DAMAGED WHEN INSTALLING THEM IN THEIR SOCKETS. THEREFORE, USE EXTREME CARE WHEN INSTALLING TUBES AS WE DO NOT GUARANTEE OR REPLACE TUBES BROKEN DURING HANDLING OR INSTALLATION.

(✓) Install the tubes in their appropriate socket (V1: 6AL5, V2: 12AU7).

PRELIMINARY TEST

Carefully inspect the instrument and check the arrangement of all wiring. Be sure the wiring and components are not positioned in such a way that short circuits may occur. Check all solder connections. Gently shake out all loose wire clippings, insulation, and other debris that may have accumulated during the assembly of the instrument.

NOTE: The switch lug between lugs B2 and B4 of switch P is not used.

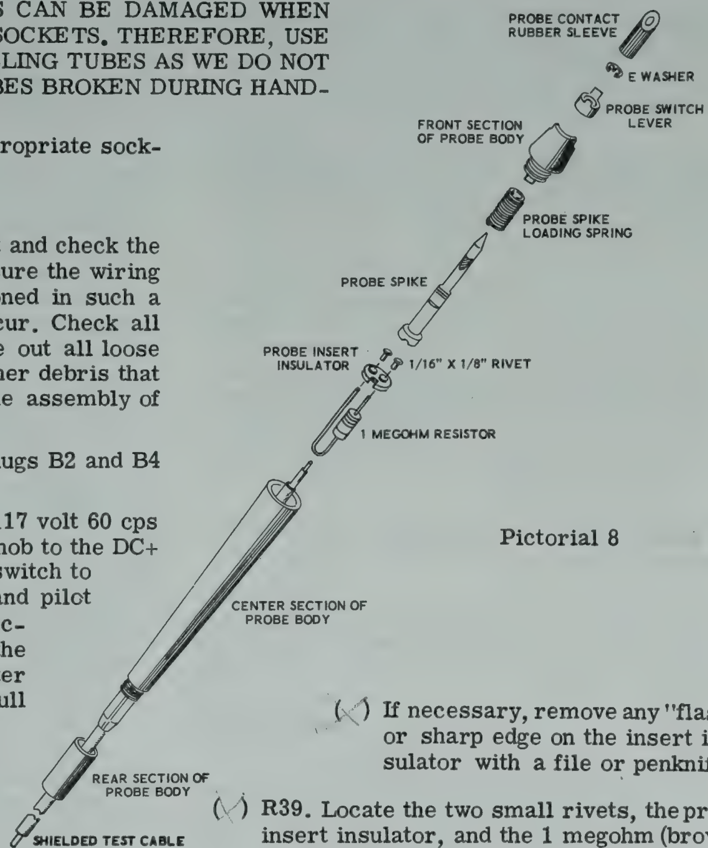
Plug the VTVM line cord into a 117 volt 60 cps AC source. Turn the Function knob to the DC+ or DC- position and the Range switch to the 1.5 V position. The tubes and pilot lamp should light after a few seconds of warmup time. When the VTVM is first turned on, the meter pointer will normally deflect to full scale and then return to, or near, the zero position. This is caused by the 12AU7 tube stabilizing during warmup. There should be some degree of ZERO ADJ control action which will permit the meter pointer to deflect over a limited range of the dial. During the preliminary test warmup, check the instrument assembly very carefully for any indication of overheating. If the VTVM does not function in the prescribed manner or if overheating occurs, turn the unit off and refer to the In Case Of Difficulty section of the manual.

Assuming that the instrument will respond in the manner indicated, it will be safe to leave it turned on to thoroughly warm up while the balance of the kit project is completed; this will consist of test probe preparation.

PREPARATION OF TEST PROBE AND LEADS

Refer to Pictorial 8 for the following steps.

NOTE: Read the remaining assembly steps up to "Test And Calibration" and familiarize yourself with the completed assembly and parts before proceeding.

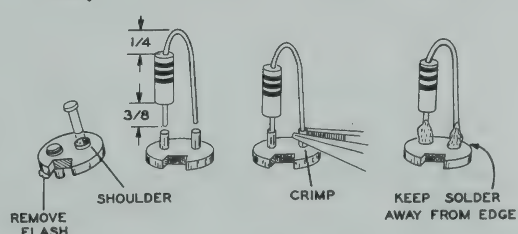


Pictorial 8

(✓) If necessary, remove any "flash" or sharp edge on the insert insulator with a file or penknife.

(✓) R39. Locate the two small rivets, the probe insert insulator, and the 1 megohm (brown-black-green) resistor shown in Detail 8A. Insert the rivets into the holes in the insulator so that the head of each rivet rests on the small shoulder around the hole in the insulator. Now turn the insulator over and lay it flat on the workbench.

(✓) Cut one resistor lead to 3/8". Bend the other lead over and cut it flush with the first lead as shown in Detail 8A. Squeeze the leads together so that they line up with the rivet holes.



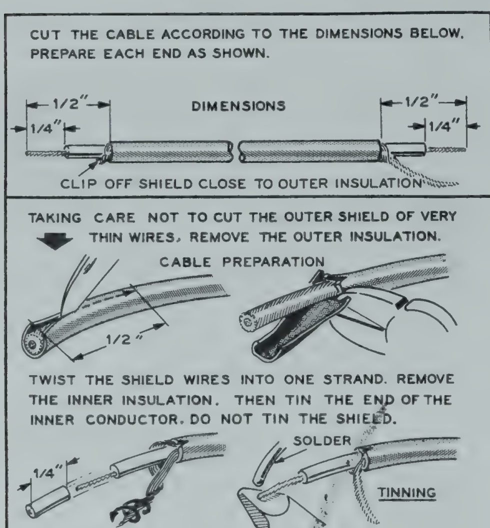
Detail 8A

( ) Insert the resistor leads into the rivets and lightly crimp the rivets with long-nose pliers or diagonal cutters to hold the resistor.

NOTE: Before proceeding further, check the position of the resistor on the insulator. With the notch in the insulator facing you, the resistor should be on the left-hand side.

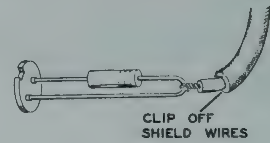
( ) Solder the resistor leads to the rivets. Make sure the resistor is square with the insert insulator and that the solder flows down the rivet to hold the rivet tight against the shoulder. NOTE: Keep solder away from the edge of the insert insulator to provide clearance for the internal shoulder of the probe center section.

( ) Refer to Detail 8B and prepare the shielded cable as shown.



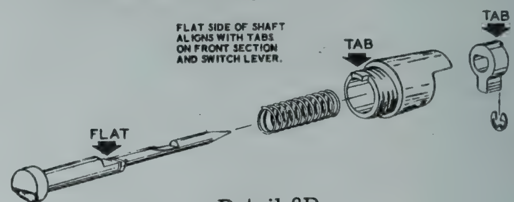
Detail 8B

NOTE: In the following steps, take special care to avoid melting or cutting the inner plastic insulation of the shielded test cable. When soldering, hold the wire with long-nose pliers near the insulation to conduct the heat away from the plastic insulation.



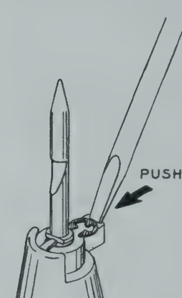
Detail 8C

( ) Wrap the end without the shield around the curved lead of the resistor and solder as shown in Detail 8C. Use only enough heat to cause a good solder connection, being careful not to melt the inner insulation of the shielded cable.

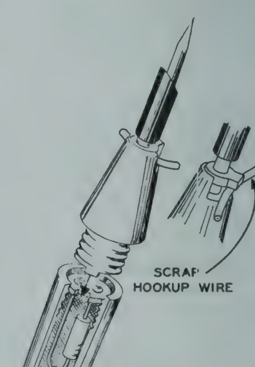


Detail 8D

( ) Refer to Detail 8D for the assembly of the front section of the probe. Check the probe spike for burrs and, if necessary, remove any burrs before assembly. Assemble the probe spike, the spring, the front section of the probe body, and the switch lever as shown. Push the switch lever flush against the front section of the probe body so that the small retaining ring notch in the spike is exposed. While holding the spike in firmly against the spring pressure with one hand, use a screwdriver or penknife to insert the retaining E washer into the notch in the spike as shown in Detail 8E. When this E washer is securely in place, the spike will be locked to the front section of the probe body.



Detail 8E



Detail 8F

Refer to Detail 8F for final assembly of the test probe.

( ) Pull the switch lever forward against the spring tension and temporarily insert a scrap piece of hookup wire between the switch lever and the front section of the probe body.

( ) Slip the center section of the probe body onto the shielded cable.

( ) Gently pulling the shielded cable from the back of the center section, align the insert insulator flush with the front of the center section. Do not pull the insert insulator all the way into its final shoulder seat.

( ) Insert the tab on the front section of the probe body into the notch in the insert insulator. Holding the front section stationary, screw the center section onto the front section, thus pushing the insert insulator down to its final seat. It is imperative that the final probe assembly be carried out in this manner; otherwise, proper connection between the rivet heads and the front section of the probe will not be made.

( ) Remove the scrap hookup wire.

NOTE: If the gap between the front and middle sections is not considerably less than 1/16" the tab is not properly seated in the notch and the above steps must be repeated. Also, when properly assembled, the switch lever will noticeably "detent," or drop into place at both extreme switch positions.

( ) Slip the prepared rubber sleeve over the front end of the probe spike as shown in Detail 8F. The rubber sleeve should be positioned so that it covers the notch in the spike.

( ) Slip the rear section of the probe onto the cable and screw it onto the center section.

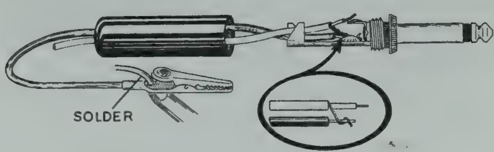
This completes the assembly of the test probe. The phone plug and alligator clip will now be assembled.

( ) Strip 1/2" of insulation from both ends of the black test lead cable.

( ) Unscrew the cap from the phone plug.

( ) Insert the test lead cable and the free end of the shielded cable through the phone plug cap.

( ) Now twist the shield wires of the shielded cable and the wires at the end of the black cable firmly together and tin the combined wires as shown in Detail 8G. Also tin the inner conducting wire of the shielded cable. Take care not to melt the inner insulation.



Detail 8G

In the following step, you will connect the prepared cables to the phone plug as shown in Detail 8G. To avoid overheating the cable insulation, first apply a film of solder to the phone plug terminals and heat thoroughly; then hold the tinned wires to the phone plug and apply just enough heat to melt the solder.

( ) Referring to Detail 8G, solder the two twisted wires to the phone plug. Be careful not to melt or burn the inner plastic insulation of the shielded cable. Then solder the inner conducting wire of the shielded cable as shown, being sure the phone plug body will still fit over the wires. Be sure to use only enough heat to melt the solder and make a good connection.

( ) After the wires have completely cooled down, use pliers to bend the tabs on the phone plug over lightly to secure the black cable. Screw the two parts of the phone plug together.

This completes the phone plug assembly.

( ) Tin the strands of the free end of the black test lead and solder it to the alligator clip as shown.

TEST AND CALIBRATION

During the preparation of the test leads, the VTVM has had an opportunity to warm up thoroughly and should now be calibrated.

Turn the instrument off and make sure that the mechanical zero position of the meter pointer is correct. If not, adjust as follows:

(✓) Turn the plastic screw on the meter face with a screwdriver while gently tapping the meter face with one finger until the pointer coincides with the zero line on the left side of the scale. Turn the instrument on again.

ZERO ADJUST

(✓) Set the Function switch to DC+. Check operation of the ZERO ADJ control. Turning this control should move the meter pointer part way up scale. Set the pointer to zero at the left side of the scale and check for zero positioning when the Function switch is changed to DC-. It should be possible to obtain a ZERO ADJ control position that will permit the meter pointer to remain stationary when switching through from DC+ to DC-. If there is an appreciable zero shift of more than two divisions on the scale, it should be regarded merely as an indication that additional aging of the 12AU7 tube is required. This aging can be obtained by leaving the instrument turned on for a period of 48 hours or more, or through continued use of the VTVM with periodic calibration.

DC CALIBRATE

( ) Insert the test lead phone plug. Set the Function switch to DC+, the Range switch to 1.5 V and the probe to DC. Connect the probe and common test leads to the flashlight battery and adjust the DC Calibrate control so that the meter pointer falls directly over the very small red dot on the meter face. Approach the red dot going up scale by turning the screwdriver control and watch the meter read 1.4 volts, and 1.5 volts, and then the red dot. As soon as the red dot is reached, stop turning the DC Calibrate control. Remember that the Range switch must be set on 1.5 V for this adjustment.

OHMS CHECK

Turn off the VTVM. To install the battery, start the top (+) end of the battery into the battery cup and then pull the spring out and over the bottom (-) end of the battery. Now push the spring and the battery in so the spring, battery, and battery cup are all in line. Turn on the VTVM and set the Function switch to OHMS and the Range switch to RX1K. Set the OHMS ADJ control for full scale (infinity). Set the probe switch to AC-OHMS (the position opposite the DC marking) and touch the probe to the common test clip. The meter pointer should drop to zero at the left end of scale (no resistance).

WARNING: 117 volt AC line is dangerous. Proceed with due care.

AC CALIBRATE

Temporarily remove the phone plug from the jack. Set the Range switch to 1.5 V and the Function switch to AC. Adjust the AC Balance control so no movement is detected when switching from AC through DC- to DC+. Now set the Range switch to 150 V and the Function switch to AC. Reinsert the phone plug. Connect the test probe (set on AC) and the common lead across the 117 volt AC line.

Adjust the AC Calibrate control until the meter pointer indicates the line voltage (117 volts AC).

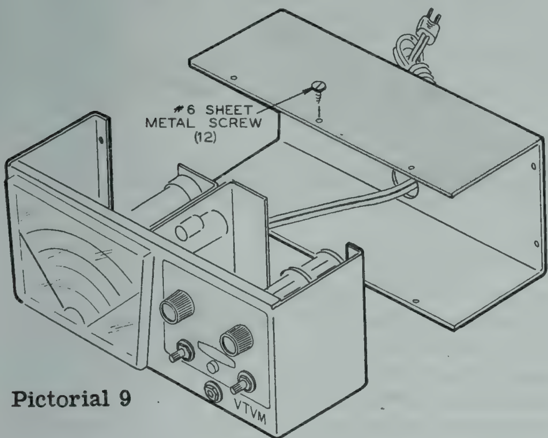
AGING AND FINAL CALIBRATION

It is recommended that the tubes be aged before final calibration. This is accomplished by keeping the instrument turned on for a period of at least 48 hours. Final calibration should be done in the same way as the initial calibration. Careful calibration will result in a more accurate instrument. If a standard AC meter is available, it is desirable to use such an instrument to check the accuracy of the VTVM. Preferably, use a voltage near full scale on the VTVM; for instance, 140 volts or 40 volts on the 150 V or 50 V range, respectively. The DC scales may

also be calibrated using a DC meter of known accuracy, One of the major advantages of kit form instrument assembly is that the kit builder becomes thoroughly familiar with the calibration procedure and is therefore capable of periodically checking VTVM operating accuracy, instead of assuming that usual factory instrument calibration is still valid.

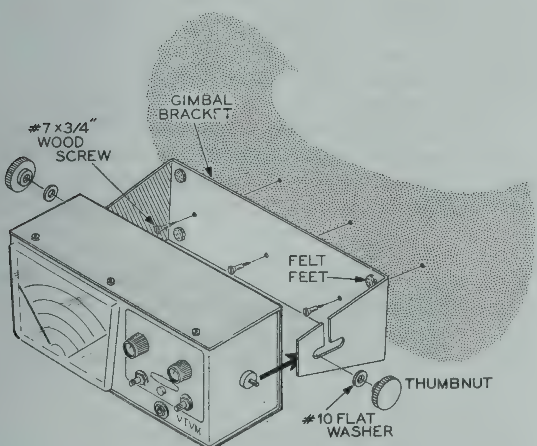
FINAL ASSEMBLY AND MOUNTING

(✓) After final calibration, place the instrument in the cabinet and secure it with twelve #6 x 3/8" sheet metal screws. See Pictorial 9.

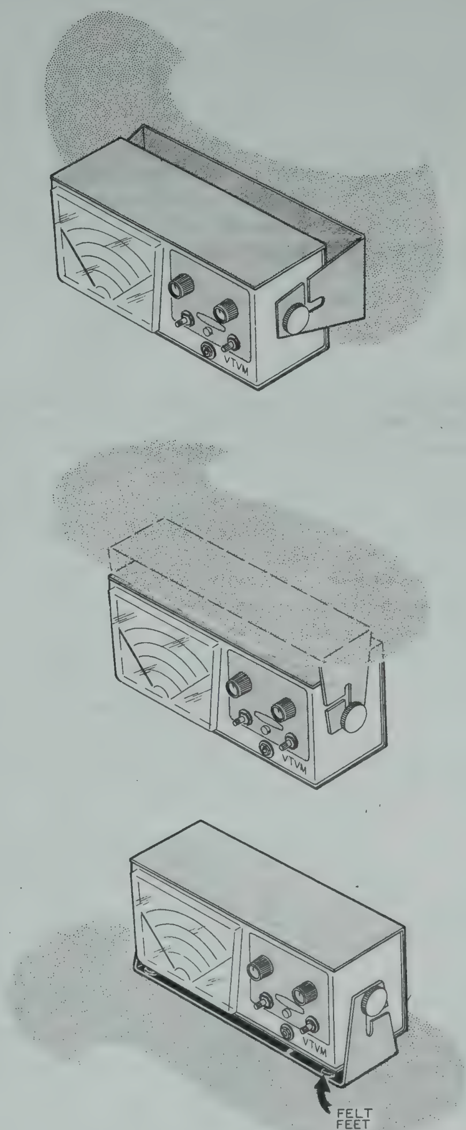


Pictorial 9

Detail 9A shows the mounting of the gimbal bracket, and Detail 9B shows three possible mounting positions for the VTVM. Decide which mounting position is best for you, then mount the VTVM accordingly. Be sure to use the four felt feet inside the gimbal bracket as shown.



Detail 9A



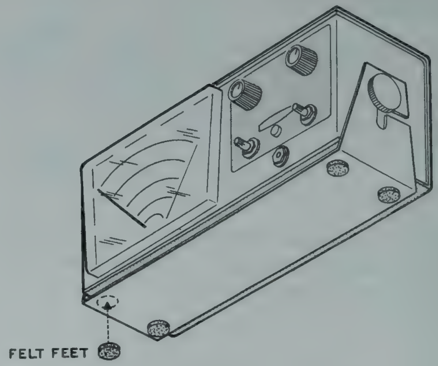
Detail 9B

If you do not wish to secure the gimbal bracket in a stationary position, the felt feet can be applied to the bottom of the gimbal as shown in Detail 9C. The VTVM can then be set on your test bench and be moved whenever desired.

NOTE: The blue and white identification label shows the Model Number and Production Series Number of your kit. Refer to these numbers in any communications with the Heath Company; this assures you that you will receive the most complete and up-to-date information in return.

(X) Install the identification label in the following manner:

1. Select a location for the label where it can easily be seen when needed, but will not show when the unit is in operation. This location might be on the rear panel or the top of the chassis, or on the rear or bottom of the cabinet.



Detail 9C

2. Carefully peel away the backing paper. Then press the label into position.

USING YOUR VTVM

The power consumption of the VTVM is very low and there is no objection to leaving the instrument on continuously during the daily work period rather than turning it off each time a measurement function is completed. Daily operation for a period of several hours or more will also serve the purpose of minimizing possible moisture accumulation.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

CAUTION: It is good practice to observe certain basic rules of operating procedure anytime voltage measurements are to be made. Always handle the test probe by the insulated housing only and do not touch the exposed tip portion.

The metal case of this instrument is connected to the ground of the internal circuit and for proper operation, the ground terminal of the instrument should always be connected to the ground of the equipment under test. There is always danger inherent in testing electrical equipment and therefore the user should clearly familiarize himself with the equipment under test before working on it, bearing in mind that high voltages may appear at unexpected points in defective equipment.

When measurements are to be made at high voltage points, it is good practice to remove operating power before connecting test leads. If this is not possible, be particularly careful to avoid accidental contact with nearby objects which could provide a ground return path. When working on high voltage circuits, play safe. Keep one hand in your pocket to minimize accidental shock hazard and be sure to stand on a properly insulated floor or floor covering.

COMBINATION PROBE

The combination AC-OHMS-DC test probe eliminates two of the usual three test jack installations in the VTVM front panel. The probe should be set to AC-OHMS (the position opposite the DC marking) when the Function switch is on AC or OHMS, and should be set to DC when the Function switch is on DC+ or DC-. The probe can be clipped onto any lead in the circuit, as shown in Figure 1, giving the operator another free hand. To disconnect the probe, the probe is gently twisted until it comes free from the test circuit.

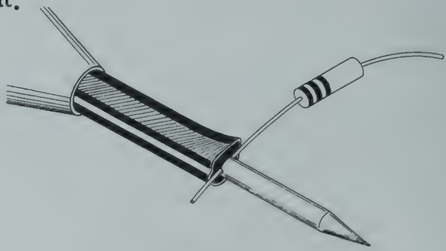
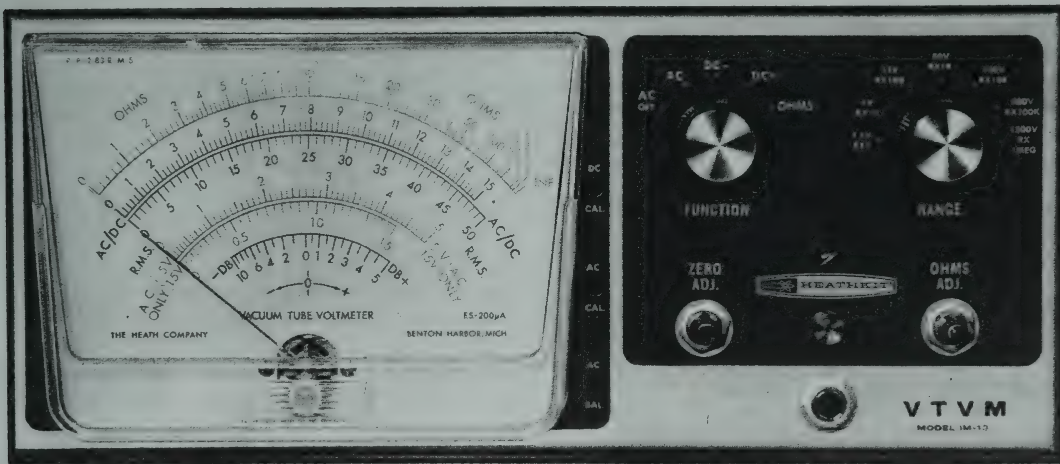


Figure 1



Pictorial 10

READING THE METER

The voltage markings on the Range switch refer to the full scale reading. For DC measurements the scale is marked 0-15 and 0-50 for voltage. This scale is also used on AC except for the 1.5 V and 5 V ranges. For 1.5 volts DC read the 15 V scale and move the decimal one place to the left. For example, a reading of 8 would be .8 volt. For 5 volts DC read the 50 V scale. For example, a reading of 40 would be 4 volts. On the 15 V range, read the 0-15 V scale directly. On the 50 range, read the 0-50 V scale directly. On the 150 V range, read the 0-15 V scale and move the decimal one place to the right. For example, a reading of 13 would be 130 volts. On the 500 V range, read the 50 V scale and move the decimal point one place to the right. For example, a reading of 40 would be 400 volts. When using the 1500 V range, use the 15 V scale and move the decimal two places to the right. For example, a reading of 12 would be 1200 volts.

When measuring up to 1.5 volts AC, read the 1.5 V AC ONLY range directly; this scale is lettered in red. On the 5V range, use the 5 V AC ONLY scale and read it directly. This scale is also lettered in red.

Resistance measurements are read on the top scale which is lettered in green. The markings RX1 indicate that you should read the scale directly. For RX100, add two zeros to the reading. For RX10K, add four zeros and on RX1MEG add six zeros or read the scale directly in megohms.

CENTER SCALE "O" POSITION

Your VTVM features a convenient center scale zero position. The adjustment range of the panel ZERO ADJ control will permit center scale zero deflection of the meter pointer. See Figure 2.

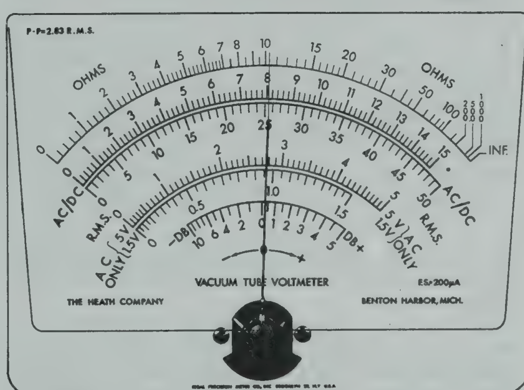


Figure 2

DC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

The vacuum tube voltmeter has many advantages over the nonelectronic voltmeter. The largest advantage is its ability to measure voltages without significantly loading the circuitry. This characteristic enables the voltage to be measured accurately. This is desirable, especially in high impedance circuits such as oscillator grid circuits, resistance coupled amplifiers, and AVC networks.

To illustrate the advantages of the VTVM, assume that a resistance coupled audio amplifier with a 500 KΩ plate load resistor is operating from a 100 volt plate source. See Figure 3.

The plate voltage is 50 volts, therefore, the tube acts as a 500 KΩ resistor. When measuring the plate voltage with a conventional 1000 ohms-per-volt meter on the 100 volt scale the meter represents a 100 KΩ resistor placed in parallel with the tube. See Figure 3A. The voltage on the plate would then be about 14 volts as shown on the meter. This large amount of error is caused by the shunt resistance of the meter. Using the VTVM on any scale, the full 11 megohms input resistance is placed in parallel with the tube. See Figure 3B. The voltage on the plate is then about 49 volts or 2% lower than the normal operating voltage. Thus accurate readings can be obtained only with the high resistance provided by a VTVM.

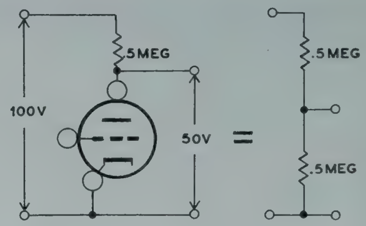


Figure 3

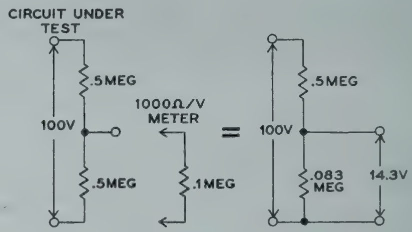


Figure 3A

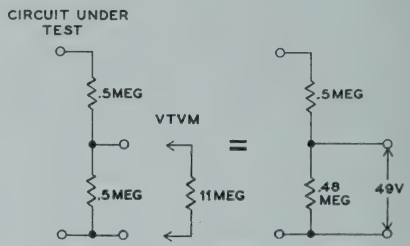


Figure 3B

To measure +DC voltages, connect the common (black) test lead to the "cold" (common) side of the voltage. In transformer operated equipment, common is usually the chassis.

Set the Range switch to the range which will handle the voltage to be measured. If the voltage is unknown, set the Range switch to the 1500 volt range. Touch the test probe (DC position) to the voltage point. If the meter does not read in the upper 2/3 of the meter scale, reduce the setting of the Range switch. A meter reading in the upper portion of the meter scale is the most accurate. To measure -DC voltages place the Function Switch to the DC- position and repeat the above steps.

The voltage ranges provided by the VTVM were selected for the greatest ease in reading and for convenience in making voltage measurements. The 1.5 V, 5 V, and the 15 V ranges will be very handy for bias and filament voltage measurements. The 50 V and 150 V ranges will be handy, and used most often, when checking AC-DC type equipment. The 500 V range will be used most when measuring B+ voltages in transformer operated equipment.

AC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

To measure AC voltage with the VTVM, connect the common (black) lead to the common or "cold" side of the voltage to be measured. Set the Function switch to AC and set the Range switch to a range greater than the voltage to be measured, if known. If unknown, set it to 1500 V. With the test probe in the AC position, touch the point in the circuit at which the voltage is to be measured. If the meter moves less than 1/3 of full scale, switch to the next lower range. The maximum AC voltage that can be safely measured with your VTVM is 1500 volts, and this limit must not be exceeded. The meter scale of the VTVM is calibrated in rms.

AC voltage readings are obtained by rectifying the AC voltage and applying the resulting DC voltage to the VTVM circuitry. The rectifier circuit is a half-wave doubler and the DC output is proportional to the peak-to-peak value of the applied AC.

For sine wave voltages, the rms value is .35 times the peak-to-peak value. For complex waveforms this ratio does not necessarily hold true, and may vary from practically zero for thin spikes to .5 for square waves. See Figure 4.

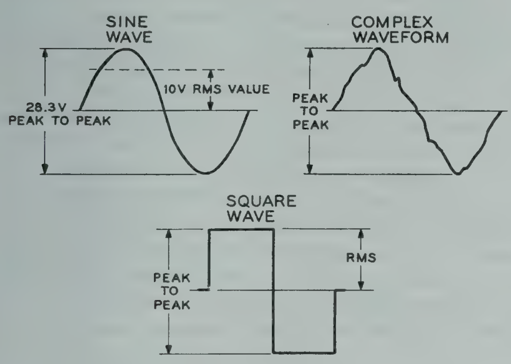


Figure 4

For sine wave voltages over 5 volts, the rms value is read on the same scale as a DC voltage. When using the 1.5 volt and 5 volt ranges, the 1.5 and 5 volt AC scales should be read.

When connecting the VTVM to the circuit under test, the VTVM input resistance R and input capacitance C are effectively placed in parallel with the voltage source. This may change the actual voltage to be measured through loading.

At low frequencies, such as the power line frequencies of 50 or 60 cps, the effects of capacitance loading may usually be disregarded and thus the loading by the VTVM may be considered the same as connecting a 1 megohm resistor across the voltage source.

At higher frequencies, the capacitor reactance decreases. At 10 kc for example, it is approximately 170 KΩ. Such a value may seriously affect the voltage at the point of measurement.

The loading effect of both input capacitance and resistance depend on the source impedance. In low impedance circuits, such as 50 to 600 Ω, no noticeable error is introduced in the voltage reading through circuit loading. Then the specified frequency response of the VTVM becomes the limiting factor.

As a general rule, it should be kept in mind that frequency response and loading may affect the accuracy of the voltage reading obtained. Consider the resistive loading of 1 megohm regardless of frequency, and the capacitive loading effect at the frequency involved. The actual capacitance of the instrument and the leads may also affect the tuning of low capacitance resonant circuits.

Knowledge of the values in the circuit under test and the values of the input R and C of the VTVM will permit valid readings to be obtained for a wide range of impedances within the full frequency response of the instrument.

The Heathkit VTVM is an extremely sensitive electronic AC voltmeter and, as the human body picks up AC when near any AC wires, the meter will indicate this pickup. Never touch the probe when on the lower AC ranges. Zero should be set with the probe shorted to the common clip.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

To measure resistance with the VTVM, connect the common (black) lead to one side of the resistor or circuit to be measured. Set the Function switch to OHMS and set the Range switch to such a range that the reading will fall

as near mid-scale as possible. Set the OHMS ADJ control so the meter indicates exactly full scale (infinity on ohms scale) with the test lead (AC position) not connected to a resistor or circuit. Then touch the test prod to the other side of the resistor or circuit to be measured. Read resistance on OHMS scale and multiply by the proper factor as shown on the Range switch settings.

NOTE: Although a battery is used to measure resistance, the indication is obtained through the electronic meter circuit and therefore the VTVM must be connected to the AC power line and turned on. Establish the habit of never leaving the instrument set in the OHMS position as this could greatly shorten the life of the ohmmeter battery, particularly if the test leads are accidentally shorted together when lying on the service bench.

DECIBEL SCALE

The human ear does not respond to the volume of sound in proportion to voltage or power level, therefore, a unit of measure called the "bel" was adopted. The "bel" is more nearly equivalent to human hearing ratios. Normally the reading is given in 1/10 of a "bel" or a "decibel" (db). Different reference points for "0 db" have been adopted for various purposes. The trend in recent years is to use 1 milliwatt in a 600 Ω load as the 0 db reference, particularly for audio work. This is equal to .774 volt.

On the VTVM, the meter pointer position that corresponds to 0 db is 7.74 on the 0-15 scale. Due to the special calibration used on the 1.5 V and 5 V AC scales, slight inaccuracies will be introduced into the db reading when making decibel measurements with the Range switch in the 1.5 V and 5 V positions.

The resistance values of the voltage divider were chosen so that each progressive setting of the Range switch represents a change of 10 db. For example, if the signal voltage at the input of an amplifier read 0 db in the 1.5 volt position and the output voltage read 0 db in the 15 volt position it would indicate that the amplifier has a gain of 20 db.

Since the decibel is a current, voltage, or power ratio, it may be used as such without specifying the reference level. A fidelity curve may be run on an amplifier by feeding in a signal of variable frequency but constant amplitude. At a reference frequency of 400 cps adjust the input voltage for a convenient indication, 0 db for instance, on the VTVM connected to the output. As the input frequency is varied, the output variation may be noted directly in db above and below the specified reference level.

ACCURACY

The accuracy of the meter movement is within 2% of full scale which means that on the 1500 V range, for instance, the accuracy of the movement will be within 30 volts at any point on the scale. On DC, the accuracy of the multipliers, 1%, may be additive, resulting in an accuracy of within 3% of full scale.

On AC, the accuracy of the rectifier circuit contributes variations which result in an accuracy of within 5% of full scale. Bear in mind that on the lowest AC voltage range, 1.5 V, extreme sensitivity may introduce additional variation through stray pickup. Therefore, on the 1.5 V range, it is possible that the accuracy may be in the order of 15% on AC only.

The accuracy on the OHMS range depends on the meter accuracy, the ohms multiplier accuracy (including the internal resistance of the battery) and the stability of the battery voltage. On the RX1 scale, the internal resistance of the battery and the battery voltage both vary as a result of the current drawn by the resistance under test. For greatest accuracy, tests on low resistance values should be made as quickly as possible. On the higher ohms range, the accuracy depends practically on the multipliers which are 1% and the meter movement accuracy, 2%. Because of the nonlinear OHMS scale, the resulting accuracy is not readily expressed in a percentage figure, but greatest accuracy is obtained at mid-scale readings.

NOTE: When comparing this instrument with another VTVM, consider that the accuracy of the other instrument may deviate in the opposite direction. Therefore, when comparing two instruments of 5% accuracy, the total difference may be 10%. Critical comparisons should only be made against certified laboratory standards.

IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY

1. Recheck the wiring. Trace each lead in colored pencil on the Pictorial as it is checked. It is frequently helpful to have a friend check your work. Someone who is not familiar with the unit may notice something consistently overlooked by the constructor.

2. It is interesting to note that about 90% of the kits that are returned for repair do not function properly due to poor connections and soldering. Therefore, many troubles can be eliminated by reheating all connections to make sure that they are soldered as described in the Proper Soldering Techniques section of this manual.

3. Make sure the tubes light up properly.

4. Check the tubes with a tube tester or by substitution of tubes known to be good.

5. Check the values of the parts. Be sure that the proper part has been wired into the circuit, as shown in the pictorial diagrams and as called out in the wiring instructions.

6. Check for bits of solder, wire ends or other foreign matter which may be lodged in the wiring.

7. If, after careful checks, the trouble is still not located and a voltmeter is available, check voltage readings against those shown on the Schematic Diagram. NOTE: All voltage readings were taken with an 11 megohm input vacuum tube voltmeter. Voltages may vary as much as 10%.

8. A review of the Circuit Description will prove helpful in indicating where to look for trouble.

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

DIFFICULTY	POSSIBLE CAUSE
Completely inoperative.	1. Make sure that power is being applied to the instrument. This may be measured across the primary winding of the power transformer (black leads, 117 volts AC). 2. The tube filaments do not light, check voltage between the yellow leads of power transformer (5-6 volts AC). 3. Check the voltage between each end of the electrolytic capacitor and ground. Correct voltages are shown on the Schematic. 4. Check the 12AU7 tube.
Inability to obtain DC balance. (Changes zero indication when switching from DC + to DC -.)	1. Check the 12AU7 tube for an unbalanced condition (substitution). 2. Check the 10 megohm resistor, R16 (brown-black-blue). 3. Check the two .005 μfd capacitors, C4 and C5, in the grid circuits of the 12AU7 tube (Pins 2 and 7). 4. Check the components in the cathode circuits of the 12AU7 tube (Pins 3 and 8). These circuits include the ZERO ADJ control (R33) R31, R32, and R34. 5. Check the Range switch assembly carefully.

DIFFICULTY	POSSIBLE CAUSE
AC inoperative.	1. Check the 6AL5 tube. 2. Check C1, .047 μfd 1600 volt, and the two .05 μfd capacitors, C2 and C3. 3. Check the Function switch assembly carefully.
AC balance.	1. Disconnect the test leads from the instrument before adjusting the AC Balance control as directed earlier in the manual. It is imperative that DC balance be obtained before this adjustment is made.
Inaccurate AC readings. (The inability to obtain AC calibration.)	1. Check capacitors C2, C3, and C6. 2. Check the 6AL5 tube. 3. Check the AC Calibrate control, R14. NOTE: With the test lead plug inserted, there may be a residual reading. This is due to stray AC pickup in the test leads. 4. Check the Range switch for proper assembly.
Inaccurate DC readings.	1. Check the DC Calibrate control, R15. 2. Check the resistor in the test probe. Make sure that it is not being grounded. 3. Check the Range switch for proper assembly.
Ohms inoperative.	1. Check the OHMS ADJ control, R13 for the correct value. 2. Check the Range switch for proper assembly.
Ohms inaccurate.	1. Check the battery (substitution). 2. Check the value of all resistors on the Range switch which have a value beginning with the number "9." (The 9.1 Ω resistor, R30, should receive special attention.) NOTE: The ohms section of the VTVM is not intended for use as a standard. Where a great degree of accuracy is required, a bridge should be used.

MAINTENANCE

METER

Because of the delicate nature of the meter movement, no attempt should be made to repair the meter. Such attempts would automatically void the standard warranty coverage of the meter itself.

ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE

The polystyrene meter cover has been treated to resist an accumulation of static electricity. However, should a static charge accumulate through repeated polishing or cleaning of the meter cover, the pointer will deflect in an erratic manner, regardless of whether the instrument is turned off or on. This condition can be corrected quickly. Apply a small quantity of liquid dishwashing detergent to a clean, soft cloth and wipe the surface of the meter cover. The accumulated electrostatic charge will immediately disappear. It is not necessary to remove the cover for this correction.

CHECKING METER COIL CONTINUITY

If failure of the meter coil is suspected, continuity can be determined by observing the following precaution. NEVER check meter movement continuity directly with another ohmmeter. The amount of current drawn will seriously overload the meter coil and will certainly result in a definite open circuit condition. Always use a limiting resistor in series with the ohmmeter test leads. The value of the resistor will depend upon the ohmmeter battery voltage and range on which the ohmmeter is being used. Always use at least a 10,000 Ω resistor in series with the VTVM meter coil and the ohmmeter test leads.

TEST LEADS

Because of their constant flexing during use, the test leads are not above suspicion, especially when the VTVM has been in use for several years. Erratic or improper DC voltage measurements can sometimes be caused by a fault in the shielded test lead or in the connection of the 1 megohm isolating resistor used in the test probe.

ACCESSORY PROBES

HIGH VOLTAGE TEST PROBE

A high voltage test probe is available from the Heath Company. This probe will permit VTVM DC measurements up to 30,000 volts, which covers the range of flyback power supply voltages commonly encountered in TV receivers. This probe consists of a red molded housing with a black molded handle. It contains a 2% precision 1090 megohm resistor and provides a DC range multiplication factor of 100 for 11 megohm input VTVMs.

RF TEST PROBE

An RF test probe is available from the Heath Company. This probe will permit VTVM usage for RF measurements up to 30 volts; its response is substantially flat from 1000 cps to 100 mc. A built-in isolating capacitor permits a DC voltage range of up to 500 volts. It uses a printed circuit board for easy assembly and its housing is of polished aluminum with polystyrene insulation.

SERVICE INFORMATION

SERVICE

If, after applying the information in this manual and your best efforts, you are still unable to obtain proper performance, it is suggested that you take advantage of the technical facilities which the Heath Company makes available to its customers.

The Technical Consultation Department is maintained for your benefit. This service is available to you at no charge. Its primary purpose is to provide assistance for those who encounter difficulty in the construction, operation or maintenance of HEATHKIT equipment. It is not intended, and is not equipped to function as a general source of technical information involving kit modifications nor anything other than the normal and specified performance of HEATHKIT equipment.

Although the Technical Consultants are familiar with all details of this kit, the effectiveness of their advice will depend entirely upon the amount and the accuracy of the information furnished by you. In a sense, YOU MUST QUALIFY for GOOD technical advice by helping the consultants to help you. Please use this outline:

1. Before writing, fully investigate each of the hints and suggestions listed in this manual under In Case Of Difficulty. Possibly it will not be necessary to write.

2. When writing, clearly describe the nature of the trouble and mention all associated equipment. Specifically report operating procedures, switch positions, connections to other units, and anything else that might help to isolate the cause of trouble.

3. Report fully on the results obtained when testing the unit initially and when following the suggestions under In Case Of Difficulty. Be as specific as possible and include voltage readings if test equipment is available.

4. Identify the kit Model Number and Series Number, and date of purchase, if available. Also mention the date of the kit assembly manual. (Date at bottom of Page 1.)

5. Print or type your name and address, preferably in two places on the letter.

With the preceding information, the consultant will know exactly what kit you have, what you would like it to do for you and the difficulty you wish to correct. The date of purchase tells him whether or not engineering changes have been made since it was shipped to you. He will know what you have done in an effort to locate the cause of trouble and, thereby, avoid repetitious suggestions. In short, he will devote full time to the problem at hand, and through his familiarity with the kit, plus your accurate report, he will be able to give you a complete and helpful answer. If replacement parts are required, they will be shipped to you, subject to the terms of the Warranty.

The Factory Service facilities are also available to you, in case you are not familiar enough with electronics to provide our consultants with sufficient information on which to base a diagnosis of your difficulty, or in the event that you prefer to have the difficulty corrected in this manner. You may return the completed equipment to the Heath Company for inspection and necessary repairs and adjustments. You will be charged a minimal service fee, plus the price of any additional parts or material required. However, if the completed kit is returned within the Warranty period, parts charges will be governed by the terms of the Warranty. State the date of purchase, if possible.

Local Service by Authorized HEATHKIT Service Centers is also available in some areas and often will be your fastest, most efficient method of obtaining service. HEATHKIT Service Centers will honor the regular 90 day HEATHKIT Parts Warranty on all kits, whether purchased through a dealer or directly from the Heath Company; however, it will be necessary that you verify the purchase date of your kit.

Under the conditions specified in the Warranty, replacement parts are supplied without charge; however, if the Service Center assists you in locating a defective part (or parts) in your kit, or installs a replacement part for you, you may be charged for this service.

HEATHKIT equipment purchased locally and returned to Heath Company for service must be accompanied by your copy of the dated sales receipt from your authorized HEATHKIT dealer in order to be eligible for parts replacement under the terms of the Warranty.

THIS SERVICE POLICY APPLIES ONLY TO COMPLETED EQUIPMENT CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS AS STATED IN THE MANUAL. Equipment that has been modified in design will not be accepted for repair. If there is evidence of acid core solder or paste fluxes, the equipment will be returned NOT repaired.

For information regarding modification of HEATHKIT equipment for special applications, it is suggested that you refer to any one or more of the many publications that are available on all phases of electronics. They can be obtained at or through your local library, as well as at most electronic equipment stores. Although the Heath Company sincerely welcomes all comments and suggestions, it would be impossible to design, test, evaluate and assume responsibility for proposed circuit changes for special purposes. Therefore, such modifications must be made at the discretion of the kit builder, using information available from sources other than the Heath Company.

REPLACEMENTS

Material supplied with HEATHKIT products has been carefully selected to meet design requirements and ordinarily will fulfill its function without difficulty. Occasionally, improper operation can be traced to a faulty component. Should inspection reveal the necessity for replacement, write to the Heath Company and supply all of the following information.

A. Thoroughly identify the part in question by using the part number and description found in the manual Parts List.

B. Identify the kit Model Number and Series Number.

C. Mention date of purchase.

D. Describe the nature of defect or reason for requesting replacement.

The Heath Company will promptly supply the necessary replacement. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN THE ORIGINAL COMPONENT UNTIL SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED TO DO SO. Do not dismantle the component in question as this will void the guarantee. This replacement policy does not cover the free replacement of parts that may have been broken or damaged through carelessness on the part of the kit builder.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In the event that your instrument must be returned for service, these instructions should be carefully followed.

Wrap the equipment in heavy paper, exercising care to prevent damage. Place the wrapped equipment in a stout carton of such size that at least three inches of shredded paper, excelsior, or other resilient packing material can be placed between all sides of the wrapped equipment and the carton. Close and seal the carton with gummed paper tape, or alternately, tie securely with stout cord. Clearly print the address on the carton as follows:

To: HEATH COMPANY
Benton Harbor, Michigan 49023

ATTACH A LETTER TO THE OUTSIDE OF THE CARTON BEARING YOUR NAME, COMPLETE ADDRESS, DATE OF PURCHASE, AND A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFICULTY ENCOUNTERED. Also, include your name and return address on the outside of the carton. Preferably affix one or more "Fragile" or "Handle With Care" labels to the carton, or otherwise so mark with a crayon of bright color. Ship by insured parcel post or prepaid express; note that a carrier cannot be held responsible for damage in transit if, in HIS OPINION, the article is inadequately packed for shipment.

WARRANTY

The Heath Company warrants that the parts supplied in its kits (except batteries) shall be free of defects in materials and workmanship under normal conditions of use and service. The obligation of Heath under this warranty is limited to replacing or repairing any such part upon verification that it is defective in this manner. This obligation is further limited to such defective parts for which Heath is notified of the defect within a period of ninety (90) days from the original date of shipment of the kit.

The obligation of Heath under this warranty does not include either the furnishing or the expense of any labor in connection with the installation of such repaired or replacement parts. The obligation of Heath with respect to transportation expenses is limited to the cost of shipping the repaired or replacement parts to the buyer, provided such repair or replacement comes within the terms of this warranty.

The foregoing warranty extends only to the original buyer and is expressly in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied. The foregoing warranty is further in lieu of all other obligations or liabilities on the part of Heath and in no event shall the Heath Company be liable for any anticipated profits, consequential damages, loss of time or other losses incurred by the buyer in connection with the purchase, assembly or use of the kit product or components thereof.

The foregoing warranty shall be deemed completely void if acid core solder or paste flux or other corrosive solders or fluxes have been used in assembling or repairing the kit product. Heath will not replace or repair any parts of any kit products in which such corrosive solders or fluxes have been used.

This warranty applies only to Heath products sold and shipped to points within the continental United States and to APO and FPO shipments. Warranty replacement for Heath products sold or shipped outside the United States is on an f.o.b. factory basis. Contact the Heath authorized distributor in your country or write: Heath Company, International Division, Benton Harbor, Michigan, U.S.A.

HEATH COMPANY

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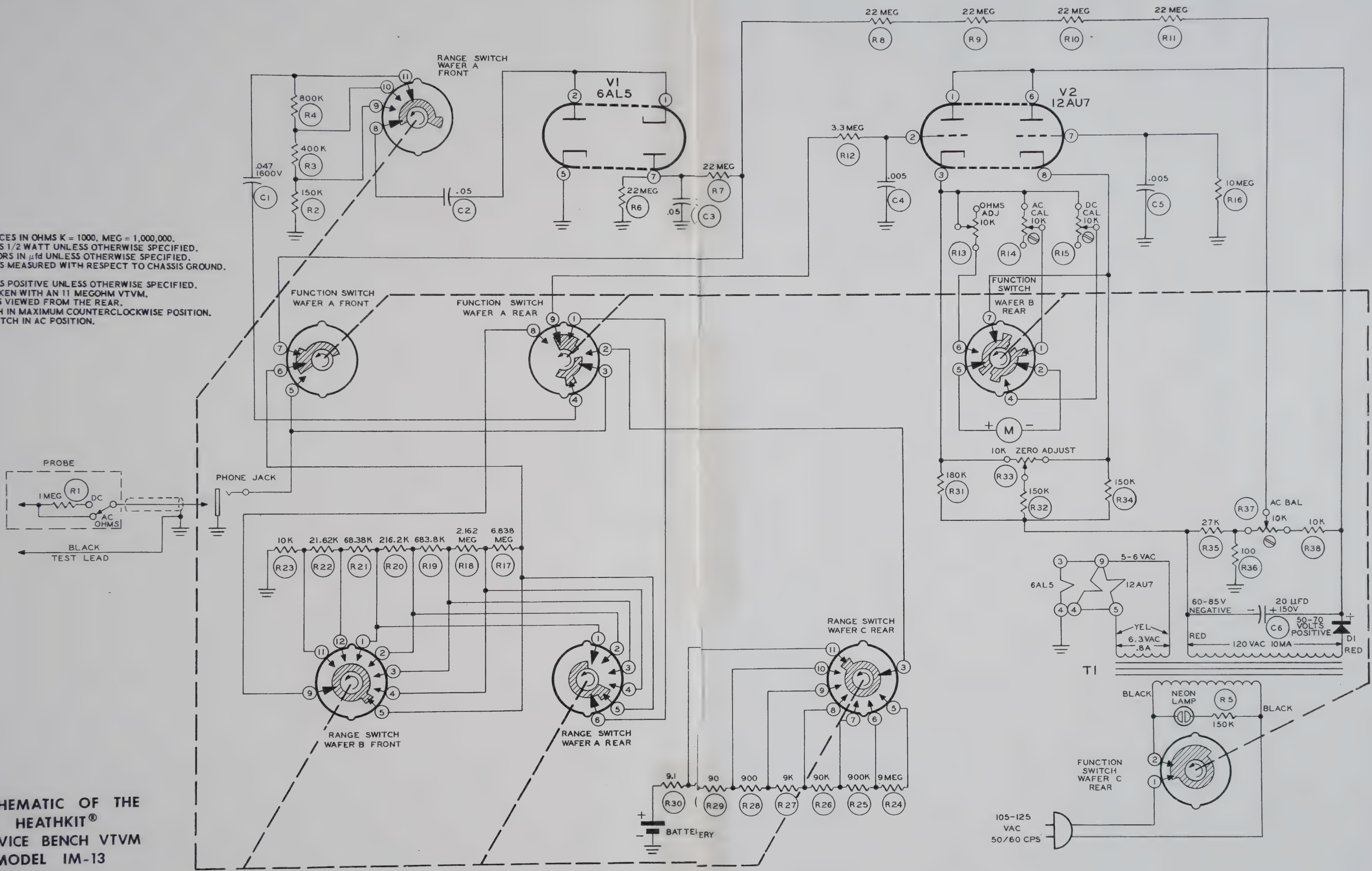
HEATH COMPANY

NOTES:

- ALL RESISTANCES IN OHMS K = 1000, MEG = 1,000,000.
- ALL RESISTORS 1/2 WATT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- ALL CAPACITORS IN μfd UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- ALL VOLTAGES MEASURED WITH RESPECT TO CHASSIS GROUND.
- ALL VOLTAGES POSITIVE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- VOLTAGES TAKEN WITH AN 11 MEGOHM VTVM.
- ALL SWITCHES VIEWED FROM THE REAR.
- RANGE SWITCH IN MAXIMUM COUNTERCLOCKWISE POSITION.
- FUNCTION SWITCH IN AC POSITION.



SCHEMATIC OF THE HEATHKIT® SERVICE BENCH VTVM MODEL IM-13

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SERVICE BENCH VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER

MODEL IM-13

Assembly and Operation of the HEATHKIT SERVICE BENCH VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER

MODEL IM-13

HEATH COMPANY
BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN

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All prices are subject to change without notice. The Heath Company reserves the right to discontinue instruments and to change specifications at any time without incurring any obligation to incorporate new features in instruments previously sold.

8/12/66

SPECIFICATIONS

Electronic DC Voltmeter -

7 Ranges	0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1500 volts full scale; up to 30,000 volts with accessory probe.
Input Resistance	11 megohm (1 megohm in probe) on all ranges; 1100 megohms with accessory probe.
Circuit	Balanced bridge (push-pull) using twin triode.
Accuracy	±3% of full scale.

Electronic AC Voltmeter -

7 Ranges	0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1500 rms scales (.353 of peak-to-peak).
Frequency Response (5 V range)	±1 db 25 cps to 1 mc (600 Ω source, referred to 60 cps).
Circuit	Half-wave voltage doubler, using twin diode.
Accuracy	±5% of full scale.
Input Resistance And Capacitance	1 megohm shunted by 40 $\mu\mu$f measured at input terminals (200 $\mu\mu$f at probe tip).

Electronic Ohmmeter -

7 Ranges	Scale with 10 Ω center X1, X10, X100, X1000, X10K, X100K, X1MEG. Measures .1 Ω to 1000 megohms with internal battery.
Meter	6", 200 μa movement, polystyrene case.
Probe	Combined AC-OHMS-DC switching probe, single jack input for probe and ground connections.
Dividers	1% precision type.
Tubes-Diode	1 - 12AU7, twin triode meter bridge. 1 - 6AL5, twin diode AC rectifier. 1 - Silicon diode power supply rectifier.

Battery	1-1/2 volt, size C flashlight cell.
Power Requirements	105-125 volts, 50/60 cps AC, 10 watts.
Cabinet Size And Finish	5" high x 12-11/16" wide x 4-3/4" deep (overall); charcoal gray.
Net Weight	5 lbs.
Shipping Weight	6-1/2 lbs.

INTRODUCTION

The HEATHKIT Model IM-13 Vacuum Tube Voltmeter is intended for use by servicemen, engineers, and maintenance men to make accurate measurements of DC+, DC-, and AC voltages, and resistance. The design is simple and rugged, yet accurate.

In this instrument, vacuum tubes are used for rectification and amplification on all measurement functions to insure good sensitivity and stability of operation. Precision resistors are used in the voltage divider networks to provide high accuracy.

The confusing tangle of test leads coming from the front panel of most VTVMs is eliminated by the use of a combination AC-OHMS-DC switching test probe and a single jack input connection for both the test probe and ground leads. The 1 megohm resistor in the probe is switched into operation when the probe switch is set on DC. This isolating resistor allows DC voltages to be measured without materially affecting AC voltages present at the test point.

Because the VTVM has a very high input impedance, the circuit in which the voltage is being measured will not be significantly loaded by the VTVM. Most nonelectronic voltmeters (VOM) have a much lower input impedance over the most frequently used ranges of test voltages. Consequently, when a VOM is used to measure voltages in high impedance circuits, the indicated voltage will be appreciably less than the actual voltage. The amplifier section enables the VTVM to accurately measure much higher resistances than can be measured with a VOM.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

In order to obtain a better understanding of the circuit, follow the Schematic Diagram while reading the Circuit Description.

The combination AC-OHMS-DC test lead of the VTVM is connected to the Function switch, which is used to choose the parts of the circuit needed for any of the VTVM measurement functions. The COMMON test lead is connected to the case (ground) of the instrument.

With the Function switch in the DC+ or DC- position and the switching probe on DC, the test voltage is applied through 1 megohm resistor R1 in the probe to the Range switch, on which is a series of precision resistors, R17 through R23, arranged as a voltage divider. Depending on the position of the Range switch, a portion of this DC voltage is "picked off" and applied through resistor R12 to the input grid of the 12AU7 tube.

With the Function switch in the AC position and the test probe on AC-OHMS, an AC test voltage is applied through capacitors C1 and C2 to the 6AL5 tube (half-wave doubler circuit) where it is changed to a DC voltage which is proportional to the peak-to-peak value of the applied AC test voltage. On the higher AC ranges, a voltage divider arrangement consisting of R2, R3 and R4, is used at the input of the 6AL5 tube to insure that the AC voltage applied to the 6AL5 tube does not exceed the tube's rating. The DC voltage output of the 6AL5 tube is applied to the Range switch and then to the input grid of the 12AU7 tube, in the same way that DC test voltages are applied. The VTVM responds to peak-to-peak voltage regardless of the test voltage waveform. The AC balance control is used to "buck-out" the small amount of contact potential in the 6AL5 tube, thus eliminating residual readings on the lower AC ranges.

The ohmmeter section of the VTVM uses a 1.5 volt battery connected in series with part of the standard-resistor network (determined by the Range switch position) and the resistance to be measured. The ratio between the ohmmeter standard-resistor network and the measured resistance determines what portion of the ohmmeter battery voltage is applied to the input grid of the 12AU7 tube.

Thus, for all measurement functions, a voltage dependent upon the quantity being measured is applied to the grid of one-half of the 12AU7 twin triode. With zero voltage input to the 12AU7 balanced bridge circuit, each of its triode sections draws the same amount of cathode current and therefore each cathode is at the same voltage potential. The meter movement is connected between the cathodes of the 12AU7 tube and consequently will not deflect since both cathodes are at the same potential.

When a positive voltage (from the Range switch) is applied to one-half of the 12AU7 tube, this half of the tube draws more current than the other half, causing a difference in cathode potential between the two tube sections. Since the meter is connected between the two cathodes, a current flows through the meter movement. The meter pointer responds proportionally to this current, indicating the value of voltage or resistance being measured. The DC+ and DC- switch positions are used to reverse the meter connections between the cathodes so that current always flows through the meter in the same direction.

The use of the bridge circuit minimizes any change in the voltage reading if the B+ voltage in the VTVM should vary since the resulting variation in tube conduction will occur in both triodes and, therefore, will not affect the difference in cathode potential. Also, the maximum conduction characteristics of the 12AU7 tube, as used in the VTVM circuit, are such that the voltage applied to the meter terminals cannot be large enough to damage the meter movement. This is one of the primary advantages of the VTVM circuit. The meter movement cannot be burned out by inadvertently measuring a voltage that is higher than the Range switch setting. However, if excessive voltage is applied, the pointer may be bent as it hits against the stop. Caution must also be exercised to avoid applying any test voltage to the test probe when the Function switch is set in the OHMS position. The precision resistors in the ohmmeter voltage divider network have very low power ratings and can easily be burned out in this way.

The power supply of the VTVM uses a silicon diode in a half-wave rectifier circuit. An electrolytic capacitor is used for filtering the DC voltage from the power supply. The power supply provides both B+ voltage for the 12AU7 tube and positive DC "buck-out" voltage for the AC balance circuit.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

This manual is supplied to assist you in every way to complete your kit with the least possible chance for error. The arrangement shown is the result of extensive experimentation and trial. If followed carefully, the result will be highly stable and dependable performance. We suggest that you retain the manual in your files for future reference, both in the use of the equipment and for its maintenance.

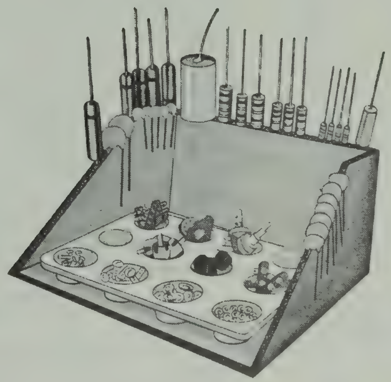
UNPACK THE KIT CAREFULLY AND CHECK EACH PART AGAINST THE PARTS LIST. In so doing, you will become acquainted with the parts. Refer to the information on the inside covers of the manual to help you identify the components. If some shortage or parts damage is found in checking the Parts List, please read the Replacements section and supply the information called for therein.

Resistors generally have a tolerance rating of 10% unless otherwise stated in the Parts List. Tolerances on capacitors are generally even greater. Limits of +100% and -20% are common for electrolytic capacitors.

We suggest that you do the following before work is started:

1. Lay out all parts so that they are readily available.
2. Provide yourself with good quality tools. Basic tool requirements consist of a screwdriver with a 1/4" blade; a small screwdriver with a 1/8" blade; long-nose pliers; wire cutters, preferably separate diagonal cutters; a penknife or a tool for stripping insulation from wires; a soldering iron (or gun) and rosin core solder. A set of nut drivers and a nut starter, while not necessary, will aid extensively in construction of the kit.

Most kit builders find it helpful to separate the various parts into convenient categories. Muffin tins or molded egg cartons make convenient trays for small parts. Resistors and capacitors may be placed with their lead ends inserted in the edge of a piece of corrugated cardboard until they are needed. Values can be written on the cardboard next to each component. The illustration shows one method that may be used.



NOTE: The numbers in parentheses in the Parts List are keyed to the numbers on the Parts Pictorial to aid in parts identification.

PART No.	PARTS Per Kit	DESCRIPTION
Resistors		
(1) 1-3	1	100 Ω 1/2 watt (brown-black-brown)
1-20	1	10 KΩ 1/2 watt (brown-black-orange)
1-23	1	27 KΩ 1/2 watt (red-violet-orange)
1-27	3	150 KΩ 1/2 watt (brown-green-yellow)
1-126	1	180 KΩ 1/2 watt (brown-gray-yellow)
1-35	1	1 megohm 1/2 watt (brown-black-green)
1-38	1	3. 3 megohm 1/2 watt (orange-orange-green)
1-40	1	10 megohm 1/2 watt (brown-black-blue)
1-70	6	22 megohm1/2watt (red-red-blue)
(2) 2-24	1	90 Ω 1/2 watt precision
2-29	1	900 Ω 1/2 watt precision
2-35	1	9 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-50	1	10 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-39	1	21. 62 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-40	1	68. 38 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-41	1	90 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-86	1	150 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-42	1	216.2 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-138	1	400 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-45	1	683. 8 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-123	1	800 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-51	1	900 KΩ 1/2 watt precision
2-146	1	2. 162 megohm 1/2 watt precision
2-147	1	6. 838 megohm 1/2 watt precision
2-52	1	9 megohm 1/2 watt precision
(3) 3B-4*	1	9. 1 Ω 2 watt precision (white-brown-gold)

*NOTE: Resistors that have a part number beginning with 3B- are 2 watt wire-wound resistors, but are the same size as 1 watt composition resistors.

PART No.	PARTS Per Kit	DESCRIPTION
Capacitors		
(4) 21-27	2	.005 μfd disc ceramic
23-91	1	.047 μfd 1600 V tubular
(5) 23-61	2	.05 μfd 400 V tubular
(6) 25-19	1	20 μfd 150 V electrolytic
Controls-Switches		
(7) 10-57	3	10 KΩ tab-mounting control
(8) 10-142	2	10 KΩ vernier control
63-79	1	Range switch
(9) 63-80	1	Selector switch
Tubes-Lamp-Diode		
411-25	1	12AU7 tube
411-40	1	6AL5 tube
(10) 412-12	1	Neon lamp
(11) 57-27	1	Silicon diode
Terminal Strips-Sockets-Jack-Plug		
(12) 431-50	1	1-lug terminal strip
(13) 431-5	1	4-lug terminal strip
(14) 431-12	2	4-lug terminal strip
(15) 431-40	2	4-lug terminal strip
(16) 434-15	1	7-pin tube socket
434-16	1	9-pin tube socket
436-20	1	Phone jack
438-28	1	Phone plug
Probe Parts		
(17) 253-51	1	E washer
(18) 256-15	2	1/16" x 1/8" rivet
(19) 258-53	1	Probe contact loading spring
(20) 459-6	1	Probe switch lever
(21) 459-7	1	Probe insert insulator
(22) 476-13	1	Front section of probe body
(23) 476-14	1	Center section of probe body
(24) 476-15	1	Rear section of probe body
(25) 477-6	1	Probe spike
(26) 346-12	1	Probe spike rubber sleeve

PARTS PICTORIAL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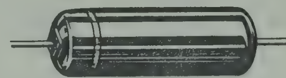
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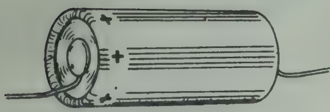
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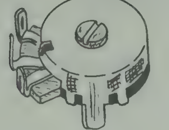
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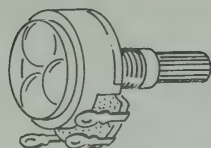
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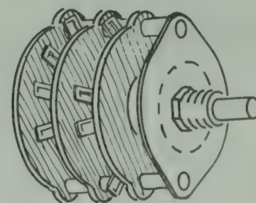
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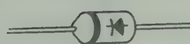
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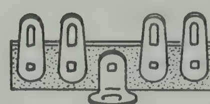
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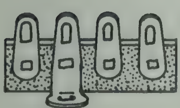
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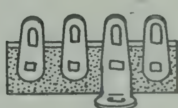
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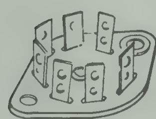
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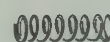
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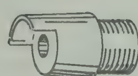
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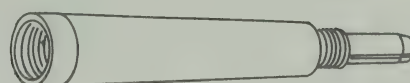
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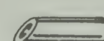
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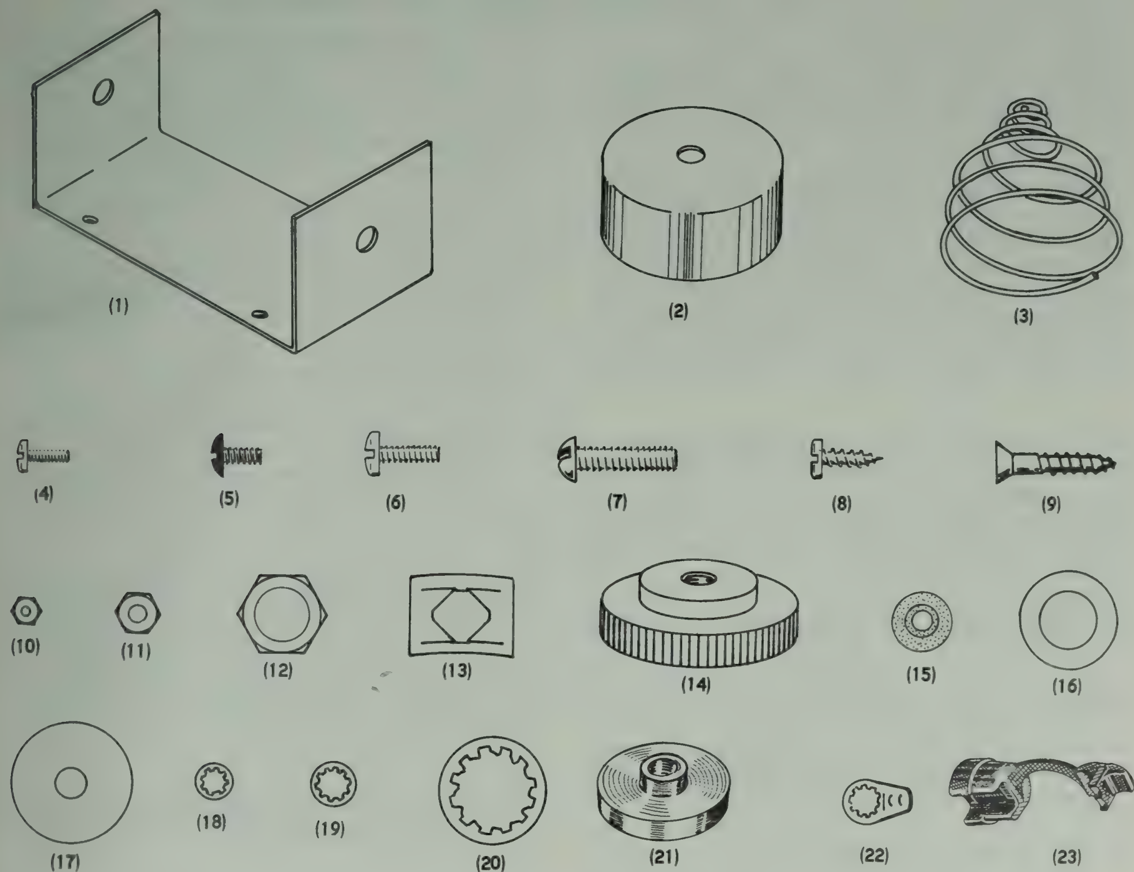
PART No.	PARTS Per Kit	DESCRIPTION
Wire-Sleeving		
340-2	1	Bare wire
341-1	1	Black test lead
343-6	1	Shielded test lead
344-59	1	Hookup wire
346-1	1	Sleeving
Metal Parts		
90-M262F	1	Cabinet
200-M381	1	Chassis
203-M351F913, 914, 915	1	Front panel
(1) 204-M254	1	Battery bracket
204-M542F	1	Gimbal bracket
(2) 214-2	1	Battery housing cup
(3) 258-7	1	Battery spring
Hardware		
(4) 250-49	4	3-48 x 1/4" screw
(5) 250-116	1	6-32 x 1/4" screw (black)
(6) 250-89	7	6-32 x 3/8" screw
(7) 250-54	2	10-32 x 5/8" screw
(8) 250-155	12	#6 sheet metal screw (black)
(9) 250-68	3	#7 x 3/4" wood screw
(10) 252-1	4	3-48 nut
(11) 252-3	8	6-32 nut
(12) 252-7	5	Control nut
(13) 252-32	1	Push-on speednut
(14) 252-49	2	Thumbnut
Hardware (cont'd.)		
(15) 253-2	3	#6 fiber shoulder washer
(16) 253-10	5	Control flat washer
(17) 253-19	4	#10 flat washer
(18) 254-7	4	#3 lockwasher
(19) 254-1	13	#6 lockwasher
(20) 254-4	5	Control lockwasher
(21) 255-44	2	Threaded spacer
(22) 259-1	1	#6 solder lug
Miscellaneous		
54-2	1	Power transformer
(23) 75-24	1	Line cord strain relief
89-1	1	Line cord
260-1	1	Alligator clip
263-7	4	Felt feet
407-75	1	Meter
462-187	2	Knob
331-6		Solder
595-629	1	Manual

NOTE: One size C 1.5 volt flashlight battery will also be needed before the ohmmeter function of your VTVM can be used. By purchasing the battery now, you will be able to use your VTVM as soon as assembly is completed.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PROPER SOLDERING TECHNIQUES

Only a small percentage of customers find it necessary to return equipment for factory service. By far the largest portion of malfunctions in this equipment are due to poor or improper soldering.

If terminals are bright and clean and free of wax, frayed insulation and other foreign substances, no difficulty will be experienced in soldering. Correctly soldered connections are essential if the performance engineered into a kit is to be fully realized. If you are a beginner with no experience in soldering, a half hour's practice with some odd lengths of wire may be a worthwhile investment.

For most wiring, a 25 to 100 watt iron or its equivalent in a soldering gun is very satisfactory. A lower wattage iron than this may not heat the connection enough to flow the solder smoothly. Keep the iron tip clean by wiping it from time to time with a cloth.

CHASSIS WIRING AND SOLDERING

1. Unless otherwise indicated, all wire used is the type with colored insulation (hookup wire). In preparing a length of hookup wire, 1/4" of insulation should be removed from each end unless directed otherwise in the assembly step.

2. To avoid breaking internal connections when stripping insulation from the leads of transformers or similar components, care should be taken not to pull directly on the lead. Instead, hold the lead with pliers while it is being stripped.

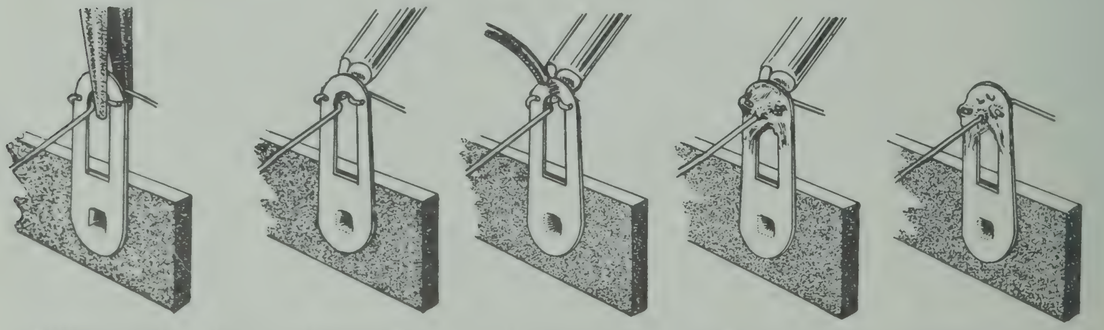
3. Leads on resistors, capacitors, and similar components are generally much longer than need be to make the required connections. In these cases, the leads should be cut to proper length before the part is installed. In general, the leads should be just long enough to reach their terminating points.

4. Wherever there is a possibility of bare leads shorting to other parts or to the chassis, the leads should be covered with insulating sleeving. Where the use of sleeving is specifically intended, the phrase "use sleeving" is included in the associated assembly step. In any case where there is the possibility of an unintentional short circuit, sleeving should be used. Extra sleeving is provided for this purpose.

5. Crimp or bend the lead (or leads) around the terminal to form a good joint without relying on solder for physical strength. If the lead is too large to allow bending or if the step states that it is not to be crimped, position it so that a good solder connection can still be made.

6. Position the work, if possible, so that gravity will help to keep the solder where you want it.

7. Place a flat side of the soldering iron tip against the joint to be soldered until it is heated sufficiently to melt the solder.



CRIMP WIRES HEAT CONNECTION APPLY SOLDER ALLOW SOLDER TO FLOW PROPER SOLDER CONNECTION

8. Then place the solder against the connection and it will immediately flow over the joint; use only enough solder to thoroughly wet the junction. It is usually not necessary to fill the entire hole in the terminal with solder.

9. Remove the solder and then the iron from the completed joint. Use care not to move the leads until the solder is solidified.

A poor or cold solder joint will usually look crystalline and have a grainy texture, or the solder will stand up in a blob and will not have adhered to the joint. Such joints should be reheated until the solder flows smoothly. In some cases, it may be necessary to add a little more solder to achieve a smooth, bright appearance.

ROSIN CORE SOLDER HAS BEEN SUPPLIED WITH THIS KIT. THIS TYPE OF SOLDER MUST BE USED FOR ALL SOLDERING IN THIS KIT. ALL GUARANTEES ARE VOIDED AND WE WILL NOT REPAIR OR SERVICE EQUIPMENT IN WHICH ACID CORE SOLDER OR PASTE FLUXES HAVE BEEN USED. IF ADDITIONAL SOLDER IS NEEDED, BE SURE TO PURCHASE ROSIN CORE (60:40 or 50:50 TIN-LEAD CONTENT) RADIO TYPE SOLDER.

STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE

The following instructions are presented in a logical step-by-step sequence to enable you to complete your kit with the least possible confusion. Be sure to read each step all the way through before beginning the specified operation. Also read several steps ahead of the actual step being performed. This will familiarize you with the relationship of the subsequent operations. When the step is completed, check it off in the space provided. This is particularly important as it may prevent errors or omissions, especially if your work is interrupted. Some kit builders have also found it helpful to mark each wire and part in colored pencil on the Pictorial as it is added.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The fold-out diagrams in this manual may be removed and attached to the wall above your working area; but because they are an integral part of the instructions, they should be returned to the manual after the kit is completed.

In general, the illustrations in this manual correspond to the actual configuration of the kit; however, in some instances the illustrations may be slightly distorted to facilitate clearly showing all of the parts.

SOLDERING INFORMATION

The abbreviation "NS" indicates that a connection should not be soldered yet as other wires will be added. When the last wire is installed, the terminal should be soldered and the abbreviation "S" is used to indicate this. Note that a number will appear after each solder instruction. This number indicates the number of leads that are supposed to be connected to the terminal in point before it is soldered. For example, if the instruction reads, "Connect a wire to lug 1 (S-2)," it will be understood that there will be two wires connected to the terminal at the time it is soldered. (In cases where a wire passes through a terminal or lug and then connects to another point, it will count as two wires, one entering and one leaving the terminal.)

GENERAL

The steps directing the installation of resistors include color codes to help identify the parts. Also, if a part is identified by a letter-number designation (R1, C1, etc.) on the Schematic, its designation will appear at the beginning of the assembly step which directs its installation.

The use of insulating sleeving is specified in part of the wiring procedure. This sleeving is used to cover the whole length of hookup wire or resistor lead involved in the step. Its purpose is to insure complete insulation between that wire and adjacent wiring or parts.

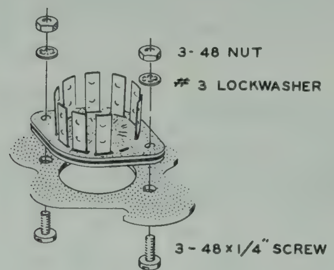
STEP-BY-STEP ASSEMBLY

CHASSIS PARTS MOUNTING

NOTE: In the following two steps, be sure to mount the tube sockets from inside the chassis, as shown in Pictorial 1.

Refer to Pictorial 1 for the following steps.

(X) Referring to Detail 1A, mount the 9-pin tube socket at V2. Use 3-48 x 1/4" screws, #3 lockwashers, and 3-48 nuts. Position the blank space as shown by the heavy arrow.

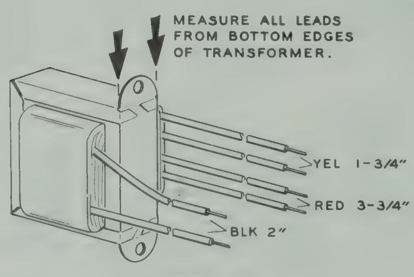


Detail 1A

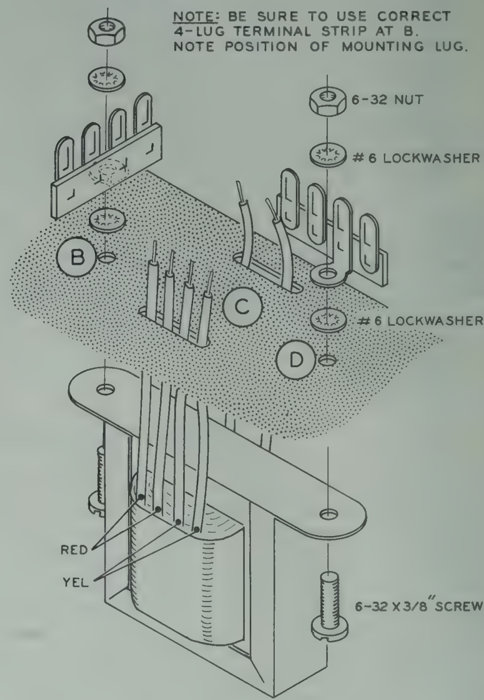
(X) Similarly, mount the 7-pin tube socket at V1.

NOTE: When mounting the terminal strips, note the position of the mounting lug of the different types of 4-lug terminal strips furnished. Be sure to use the correct terminal strip in each step, as indicated in Pictorial 1.

(X) Prepare the power transformer (#54-2) leads as shown in Detail 1B. Strip 1/4" of insulation from each lead end. Tin each lead by melting a small amount of solder on the lead end to hold the wire strands together.



Detail 1B



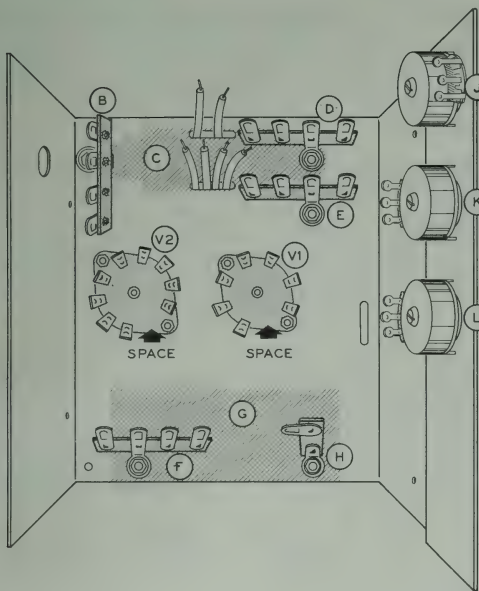
Detail 1C

NOTE: Use an extra lockwasher between the terminal strip mounting foot and the chassis as shown to prevent the terminal strip from turning while tightening the mounting screw.

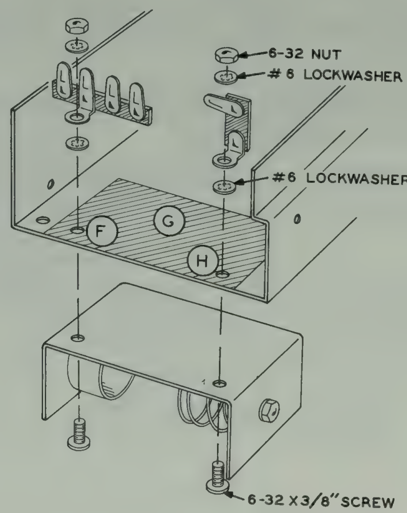
(X) Referring to Detail 1C, mount the power transformer at C, and mount 4-lug terminal strips at B and D. Use 6-32 x 3/8" screws, #6 lockwashers, and 6-32 nuts. Be sure to insert the transformer leads through the cutouts in the chassis as shown.

(X) Referring to Detail 1D, mount the battery spring to the battery bracket, using a 6-32 x 3/8" screw, #6 fiber shoulder washer, #6 lockwasher, and a 6-32 nut.

(X) Mount the battery housing cup to the battery bracket, using a 6-32 x 3/8" screw, #6 fiber shoulder washers, #6 solder lug, and a 6-32 nut. Position the solder lug as shown. Be sure that the shoulder washers are seated in the holes before tightening the hardware.



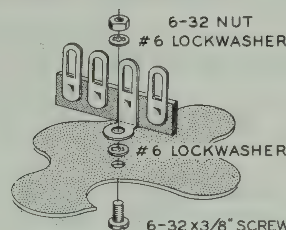
Pictorial 1



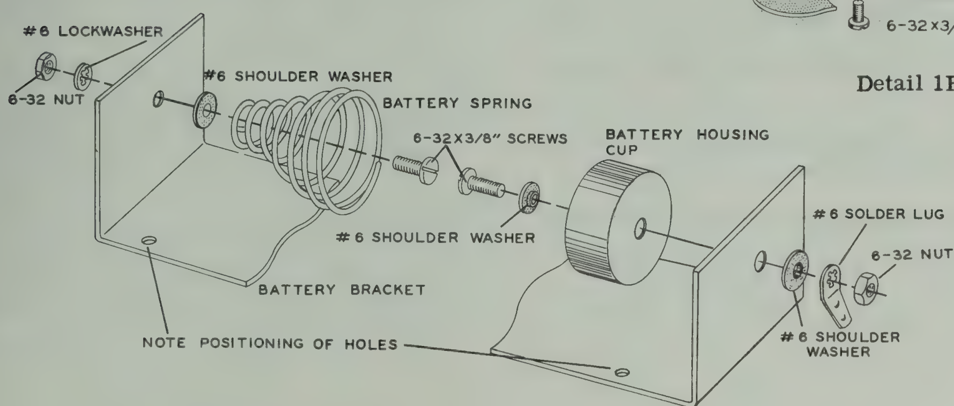
Detail 1E

( ) Referring to Detail 1E, mount the battery bracket at G, a 4-lug terminal strip at F, and a 1-lug terminal strip at H. Use 6-32 x 3/8" screws, #6 lockwashers, and 6-32 nuts.

( ) Referring to Detail 1F, mount a 4-lug terminal strip at E, using a 6-32 x 3/8" screw, #6 lockwashers, and a 6-32 nut.



Detail 1F

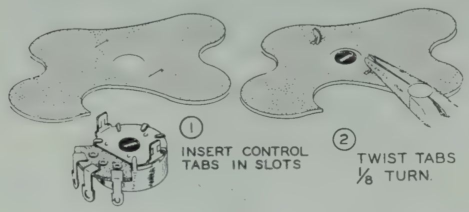


Detail 1D

(X) R37. Referring to Detail 1G and Pictorial 2, mount a 10 KΩ tab-mounting control at J. Twist each tab 1/8 turn with long-nose pliers.

(X) R14. Similarly, mount another 10 KΩ tab-mounting control at K.

(X) R15. Mount the remaining 10 KΩ tab-mounting control at L.



CHASSIS INITIAL WIRING

Refer to Pictorial 2 for the following steps.

Connect the leads of the power transformer in the following six steps:

(X) Connect one red lead to lug 3 of terminal strip F (NS).

(X) Connect the other red lead to lug 4 of terminal strip F (NS).

(X) Connect one yellow lead to lug 3 of tube socket V1 (NS).

(X) Connect the other yellow lead to lug 4 of tube socket V1 (NS).

(X) Connect one black lead to lug 1 of terminal strip B (NS).

(X) Connect the other black lead to lug 1 of terminal strip E (NS).

NOTE: It may make the wiring easier in the following steps to precut and strip the ends of the hookup wires. Remove 1/4" of insulation from each end of the wires and lay them in the order listed.

( ) Cut the following lengths of hookup wire.

5"	7-1/4"
6-1/2"	7-1/2"
5-1/2"	7-1/2"
8"	7-1/2"
8"	8"
2-1/2"	

(X) Strip another 3/4" of insulation from one end of a 5" wire. Pass the longer stripped end through lug 1 (S-2) to lug 6 (S-1) of tube socket V2. Connect the other end of this wire to lug 1 of terminal strip H (NS).

(X) Connect a 6-1/2" wire from lug 1 of terminal strip D (NS) to lug 1 of terminal strip H (NS).

(X) Strip an additional 1/2" of insulation from one end of a 5-1/2" wire. Pass the longer stripped end through lug 1 of control L (S-2) to lug 3 of control K (NS). Connect the other end to lug 3 of tube socket V2 (S-1).

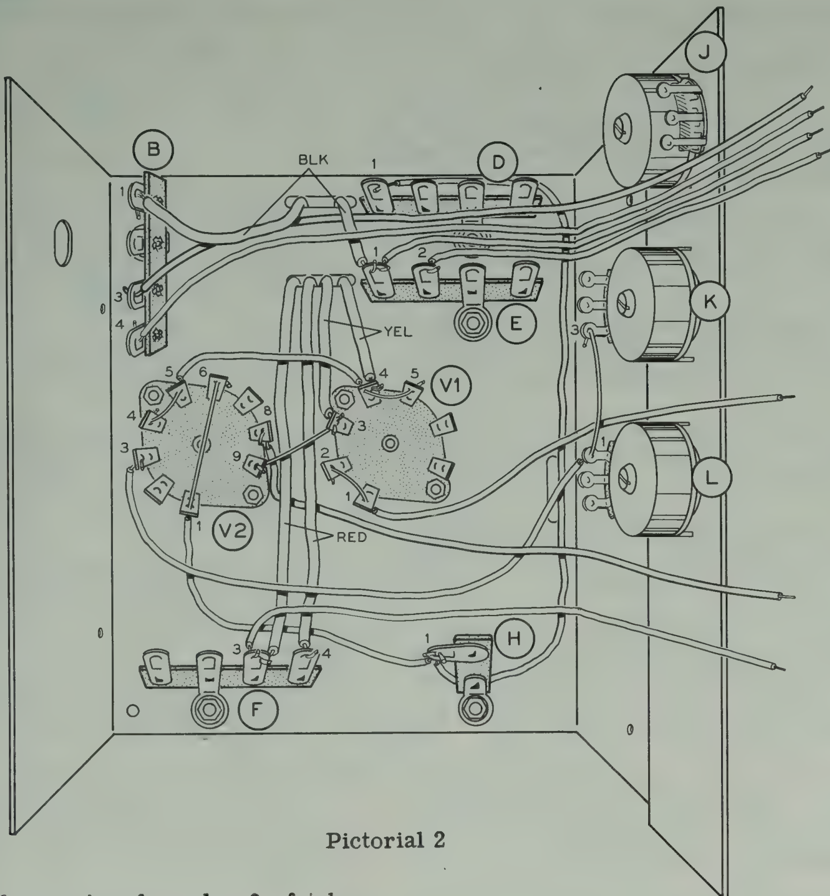
(X) Connect one end of an 8" wire to lug 8 of tube socket V2 (S-1). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

(X) Strip another 1/4" of insulation from one end of an 8" wire. Pass this longer stripped end through lug 1 (S-2) to lug 2 (S-1) of tube socket V1. Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

(X) Strip another 1/4" of insulation from each end of a 2-1/2" wire. Pass one end through lug 4 (S-3) to lug 5 (NS) of tube socket V1.

( ) Pass the other end of this wire through lug 5 (S-2) to lug 4 (S-1) of tube socket V2.

( ) Connect one end of a 7-1/4" wire to lug 1 of terminal strip E (S-2). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.



Pictorial 2

( ) Connect a bare wire from lug 9 of tube socket V2 (S-1) to lug 3 of tube socket V1 (S-2).

NOTE: The wires installed in the next four steps will not be soldered. When connecting these wires, make good mechanical connections to hold the wires in place until the lugs to which they are connected are soldered later.

( ) Connect one end of a 7-1/2" wire to lug 3 of terminal strip F (NS). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

( ) Connect one end of a 7-1/2" wire to lug 2 of terminal strip E (NS). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

( ) Connect one end of a 7-1/2" wire to lug 4 of terminal strip B (NS). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

( ) Connect one end of an 8" wire to lug 3 of terminal strip B (NS). Route this wire as shown and leave the other end free.

COMPONENT INSTALLATION

Refer to Pictorial 3 for the following steps.

( ) R10. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor between lugs 2 (NS) and 4 (NS) of terminal strip D.

( ) R38. Connect a 10 KΩ (brown-black-orange) resistor from lug 1 of terminal strip D (S-2) to lug 1 of control J (S-1).

( ) R9. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor from lug 4 of terminal strip D (S-2) to lug 4 of terminal strip E (NS).

( ) R8. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor between lugs 2 (NS) and 4 (S-2) of terminal strip E.

( ) R11. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor from lug 2 of terminal strip D (S-2) to lug 2 of control J (S-1).

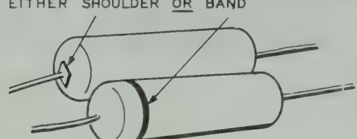
( ) R36. Pass one lead of a 100 Ω (brown-black-brown) resistor through lug 3 of terminal strip E (NS) to lug 5 of tube socket V1 (S-2). Connect the other lead of this resistor to lug 3 of control J (NS).

( ) R7. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor from lug 2 of terminal strip E (S-3) to lug 7 of tube socket V1 (NS). Use sleeving on the lead to V1.

( ) R6. Connect a 22 megohm (red-red-blue) resistor from lug 3 of terminal strip E (NS) to lug 7 of tube socket V1 (NS).

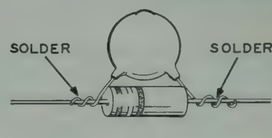
( ) C3. Referring to Detail 3A, connect the lead from the marked end of a .05 μfd tubular capacitor to lug 3 of terminal strip E (S-4). Connect the other lead to lug 7 of tube socket V1 (S-3).

NOTE MARKING ON TUBULAR CAPACITOR EITHER SHOULDER OR BAND



MARKED END MUST BE PLACED AS SHOWN IN THE PICTORIAL

Detail 3A



Detail 3B

( ) Referring to Detail 3B, prepare a resistor-capacitor combination as shown, using a 10 megohm (brown-black-blue) resistor and a .005 μfd disc ceramic capacitor.

( ) R16, C5. Connect this combination from lug 2 of terminal strip B (S-1) to lug 7 of tube socket V2 (S-1).

( ) R5. Connect a 150 KΩ (brown-green-yellow) resistor between lugs 1 (NS) and 4 (S-2) of terminal strip B. This resistor must be placed directly above the terminal strip.

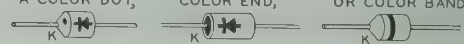
( ) R12. Connect a 3.3 megohm (orange-orange-green) resistor from lug 2 of tube socket V2 (NS) to lug 1 of terminal strip F (NS).

( ) C4. Connect a .005 μfd disc ceramic capacitor from lug 2 of tube socket V2 (S-2) to lug 2 of terminal strip F (S-1).

( ) C6. Connect the negative (-) lead of the 20 μfd electrolytic capacitor to lug 3 of terminal strip F (S-3). Connect the positive (+) lead to lug 1 of terminal strip H (NS).

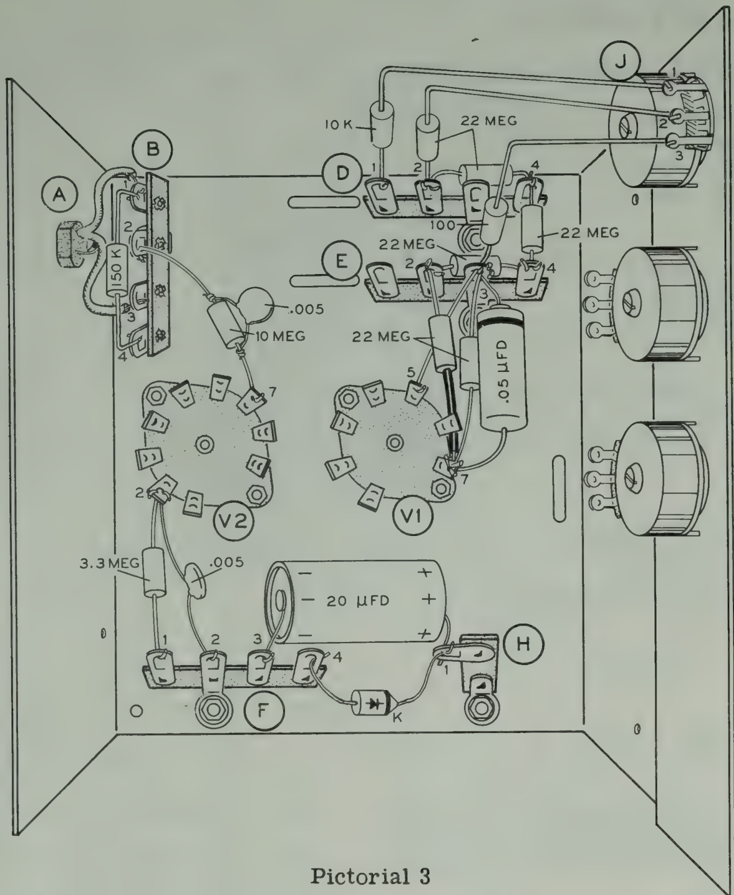
( ) D1. Connect the cathode (K) lead of the silicon diode to lug 1 of terminal strip H (S-4). Connect the other lead to lug 4 of terminal strip F (S-2). See Detail 3C.

NOTE: PLACE SILICON DIODES WITH THE CATHODE END AS DIRECTED. THE CATHODE END MAY BE IDENTIFIED BY A COLOR DOT, COLOR END, OR COLOR BAND



Detail 3C

( ) Twist each exposed lead end of the line cord tightly and apply a small amount of solder to hold the wire strands together.



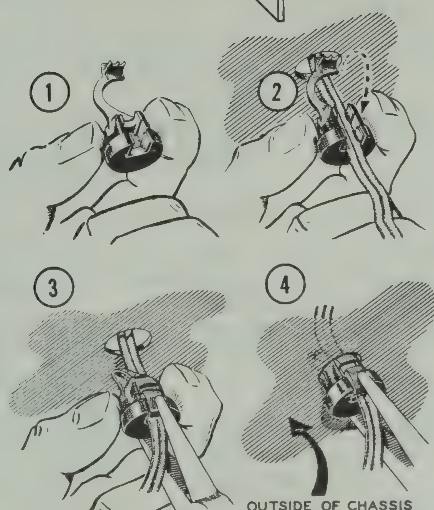
Pictorial 3

(✓) Insert the line cord through hole A in the chassis. Connect one lead to lug 1 (S-3) and the other lead to lug 3 (S-2) of terminal strip B.

NOTE: Do not plug the line cord into an AC power outlet until specifically instructed to do so.

( ) Referring to Detail 3D, install the line cord strain relief.

( ) Lay the chassis aside until called for later.



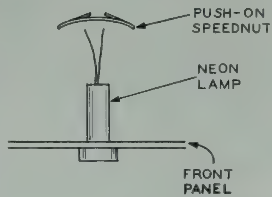
Detail 3D

FRONT PANEL PARTS MOUNTING

Refer to Pictorial 4 for the following steps.

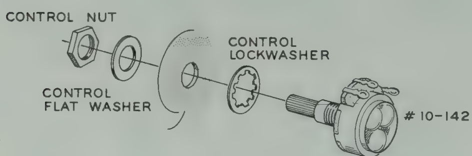
NOTE: Place a soft cloth on your work area to prevent marring the front panel and the meter.

(✓) Install the neon lamp at S, using the push-on speednut. See Detail 4A.



Detail 4A

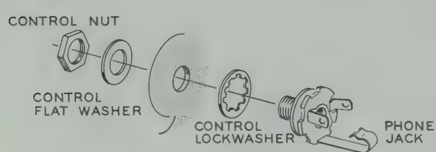
(✓) Referring to Detail 4B, mount a 10 KΩ control (#10-142) at R. Use a control lockwasher, control flat washer, and a control nut.



Detail 4B

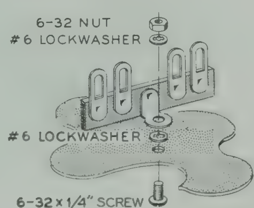
(✓) Similarly, mount the other 10 KΩ control at T.

(✓) Referring to Detail 4C, mount the phone jack at U, using a control lockwasher, control flat washer, and a control nut. Position the jack as shown.



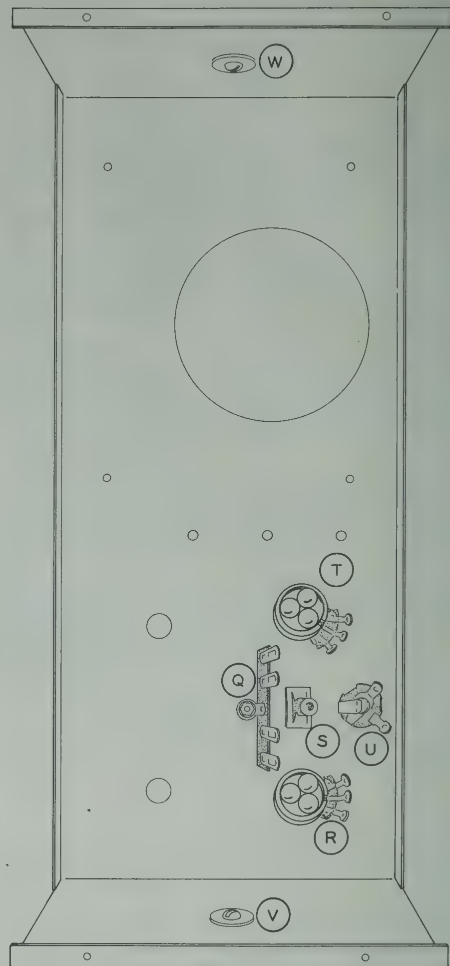
Detail 4C

(✓) Referring to Detail 4D, mount the remaining 4-lug terminal strip at Q, using the black 6-32 x 1/4" screw, #6 lockwashers, and a 6-32 nut.



Detail 4D

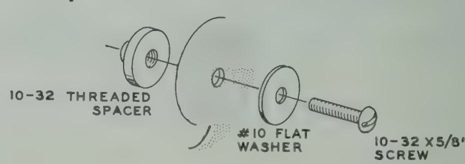
(✓) Referring to Detail 4E, install a threaded spacer at V, using a 10-32 x 5/8" screw and a #10 flat washer.



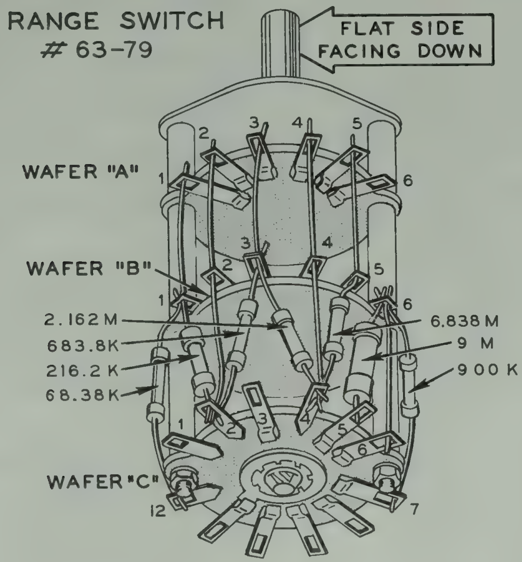
Pictorial 4

(✓) Similarly, install the remaining threaded spacer at W.

(✓) Lay the front panel aside until called for later.



Detail 4E



Pictorial 5A

RANGE SWITCH SUBASSEMBLY

Refer to Pictorial 5A for the following steps.

( ) Locate the Range switch (#63-79). Turn the shaft completely counterclockwise, then place the switch on your work area with the flat portion of the shaft facing down.

NOTE: The Range and Function switches have three wafers, each with several lugs. The first wafer (nearest the knob end of the shaft) is called wafer A, the middle wafer is B, and the rear wafer is C. The lugs on each wafer of the Range switch are numbered as shown in Pictorial 5A. For instance, lug B4 refers to lug 4 on wafer B.

CAUTION: Be sure that the resistors do not touch the switch frame or shaft.

( ) R20. Connect one lead of a 216.2 KΩ resistor to lug C2 (NS). Pass the other lead through lug B1 (NS) and connect to lug A1 (S-1).

( ) Connect a bare wire from lug C2 (NS) through lug B2 (S-2) to lug A2 (S-1).

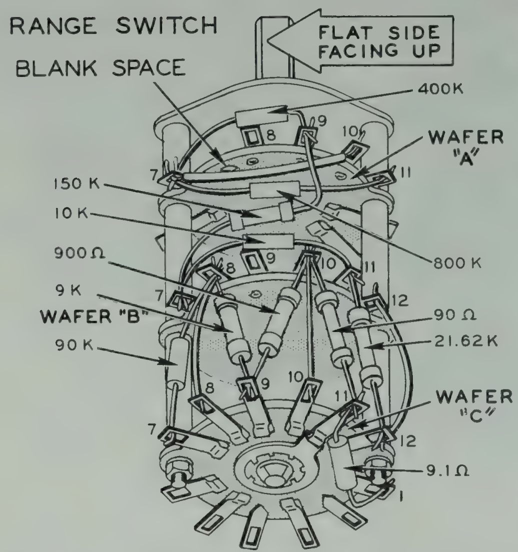
( ) R18. Connect a 2.162 megohm resistor from lug C4 (NS) through lug B3 (NS) to lug A3 (S-1).

( ) Connect a bare wire from lug C4 (NS) through lug B4 (S-2) to lug A4 (S-1).

( ) R17. Connect a 6.838 megohm resistor from lug C4 (S-3) through lug B5 (S-2) to lug A5 (NS).

Complete the Range switch subassembly as follows:

	Connect		From	To
( )	R21.	68.38 KΩ	B1 (S-3)	C12 (NS)
( )	R19.	683.8 KΩ	B3 (S-3)	C2 (S-3)
( )	R24.	9 megohm	B6 (NS)	C5 (S-1)
( )	Bare wire		B6 (NS)	C6 (S-1)
( )	R25.	900 KΩ	B6 (S-3)	C7 (NS)



Pictorial 5B

Refer to Pictorial 5B for the following steps.

Connect		From	To
(✓) R4.	800 KΩ	A7 (NS)	A11 (NS)*
(✓) 1-3/4" hookup wire		A7 (NS)	A10 (S-1)
(✓) R2.	150 KΩ	A9 (NS)	B7 (NS)
(✓) R3.	400 KΩ	A9 (S-2)	A7 (S-3)
(✓) R23.	10 KΩ	B7 (NS)	B11 (NS)
(✓) R26.	90 KΩ	B8 (NS)	C7 (S-2)
(✓) Bare wire		B8 (NS)	C8 (S-1)
(✓) R27.	9 KΩ	B8 (S-3)	C9 (NS)

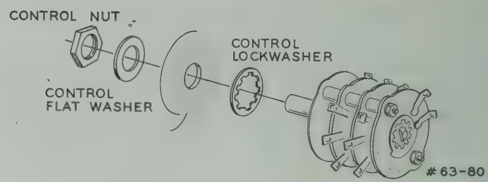
*Position away from rotor and shaft.

Connect		From	To
(✓) R28.	900 Ω	B10 (NS)	C9 (S-2)
(✓) Bare wire		B10 (NS)	C10 (S-1)
(✓) R29.	90 Ω	B10 (S-3)	C11 (NS)
( ) Bare wire		B12 (S-1)	C12 (NS)
(✓) R22.	21.62 KΩ	B11 (S-2)	C12 (S-3)
(✓) R30.	9.1 Ω (white-brown-gold)	C11 (S-2)	C1 (NS)

NOTE: All lugs should now be soldered except A5, A6, A8, A11, B7, B9, C1, and C3.

Refer to Pictorial 6 (fold-out from Page 6) for the following steps.

(✓) Referring to Detail 6A, mount the Function switch (#63-80) at P. Use a control lockwasher, control flatwasher, and a control nut. Position the lugs as shown in Pictorial 6.



Detail 6A

(✓) Mount the Range switch at N, using a control lockwasher, control flat washer, and a control nut. Position the flat of the shaft so that it is away from the 1.5 V position, with the switch shaft turned fully counterclockwise.

(✓) Install the knobs on the Range and Function switches. The setscrew in each knob should be tightened against the flat of the shaft. It may be necessary to loosen the control nuts

on the switches to align the index of each knob with the most counterclockwise position of the switches, as marked on the front panel.

( ) Unpack the meter and remove the shorting wire from between the meter lugs. If the lugs are not positioned as shown in Detail 6B, carefully loosen the nuts that hold the lugs onto the meter while holding the lower nuts. Turn the lugs to the position shown and retighten the nuts.

(X) Referring to Detail 6B, mount the meter and chassis to the front panel, using the hardware supplied with the meter.

Connect the free ends of the wires coming from the chassis in the following steps.

(X) Connect the wire coming from lug 3 of terminal strip F to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (NS).

(X) Connect the wire coming from lug 1 of tube socket V1 to lug 4 of terminal strip Q (NS).

(X) Connect the wire coming from lug 4 of terminal strip B to lug 2 of terminal strip Q (NS).

(X) Connect the wire coming from lug 1 of terminal strip E to lug 3 of terminal strip Q (NS).

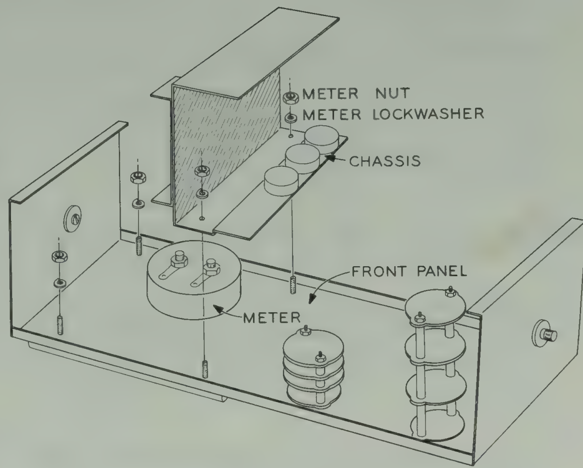
Leave the wires coming from lug 3 of terminal strip B and lug 2 of terminal strip E free. They will be connected later.

(X) Prepare the following lengths of hookup wire.

4"	5"
5"	7-1/2"
5"	3"
6-1/2"	

(X) Connect a 4" wire from lug 1 of control T (NS) to lug 2 of control R (S-1).

(X) Connect a 5" wire from lug 3 of terminal strip D (S-1) to lug 1 of phone jack U (NS).



Detail 6B

(X) Connect one lead of neon lamp S to lug 2 (S-2) and the other lead to lug 3 (NS) of terminal strip Q.

(X) Connect a 5" wire from lug A1 of switch P (S-1) to lug A6 of switch N (S-1).

(X) Connect a 6-1/2" wire from lug A2 of switch P (S-1) to lug C3 of switch N (S-1).

(X) C1. Connect the lead from the marked end of the .047 μfd 1600 V capacitor to lug A4 of switch P (S-1). Connect the other lead to lug A11 of switch N (S-2). Use sleeving on both leads.

(X) Connect a bare wire from lug A6 of switch P (S-1) to lug A5 of switch N (S-2). Use sleeving.

(X) Connect a 5" wire from lug 2 of control K (S-1) to lug B1 of switch P (S-1).

(X) Connect one end of a 7-1/2" wire to lug B2 of switch P (S-1). Insert the other end of this wire through the slot in the chassis and connect it to lug 1 of the meter (S-1). See Detail 7A on Page 22.

(X) Connect a 3" wire from lug 2 of control L (S-1) to lug B4 of switch P (S-1).

Refer to Pictorial 7 (fold-out from Page 6) for the following steps.

( ) Prepare the following lengths of hookup wire.

6"	2"	7-1/2"
8"	3-1/2"	5"
6"	2-1/2"	4"
6-1/2"	7-1/2"	

(X) Connect a 6" wire from lug A8 of switch P (S-1) to lug B9 of switch N (S-1).

(X) Connect one end of an 8" wire to lug B5 of switch P (S-1). Insert the other end through the slot in the chassis and connect it to lug 2 of the meter (S-1). See Detail 7A.

(X) C2. Connect the lead from the marked end of the .05 μfd tubular capacitor to lug A8 of switch N (S-1). Connect the other lead to lug 4 of terminal strip Q (S-2).

(X) Connect the free end of the wire coming from lug 3 of terminal strip B to lug C1 of switch P (S-1).

(X) Connect the free end of the wire coming from lug 2 of terminal strip E to lug A7 of switch P (S-1).

(✓) Connect a 6" wire from lug 3 of control R (S-1) to lug B6 of switch P (S-1).

(✓) Connect a 2" wire between lugs A3 (S-1) and A5 (NS) of switch P. Use sleeving.

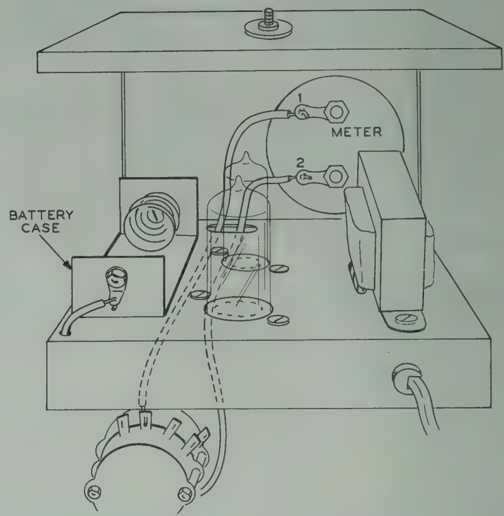
( ) Connect one end of a 3-1/2" wire to lug 2 of phone jack U (S-1). Slide sleeving over this wire. Connect the other end of this wire to lug A5 of switch P (S-2).

( ) Connect a 2-1/2" wire from lug 3 of terminal strip Q (S-3) to lug C2 of switch P (S-1).

( ) Connect a 7-1/2" wire from lug 3 of control T (NS) to lug B7 of switch P (NS).

(✓) Connect the free end of the wire coming from lug 8 of tube socket V2 to lug B7 of switch P (S-2).

(✓) Connect a 7-1/2" wire from lug 1 of terminal strip F (S-2) to lug A9 of switch P (S-1).



Detail 7A

(X) Connect one end of a 6-1/2" wire to lug C1 of switch N (S-2). Insert the other end through the hole near terminal strip F and connect it to the solder lug on the battery bracket (S-1).

(X) Connect a 5" wire from lug 1 of phone jack U (S-2) to lug B7 of switch N (S-3).

(X) Connect a 4" wire from lug 1 of control T (NS) to lug 3 of control K (S-2).

(X) R35. Connect a 27 KΩ (red-violet-orange) resistor from lug 3 of control J (S-2) to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (NS).

(✓) R31. Connect a 180 KΩ (brown-gray-yellow) resistor from lug 1 of control T (S-3) to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (NS).

(X) R32. Connect a 150 KΩ (brown-green-yellow) resistor from lug 2 of control T (S-1) to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (NS).

(X) R34. Connect a 150 KΩ (brown-green-yellow) 1/2 watt resistor from lug 3 of control T (S-2) to lug 1 of terminal strip Q (S-5).

IMPORTANT WARNING: TUBES CAN BE DAMAGED WHEN INSTALLING THEM IN THEIR SOCKETS. THEREFORE, USE EXTREME CARE WHEN INSTALLING TUBES AS WE DO NOT GUARANTEE OR REPLACE TUBES BROKEN DURING HANDLING OR INSTALLATION.

( ) Install the tubes in their appropriate socket (V1: 6AL5, V2: 12AU7).

PRELIMINARY TEST

Carefully inspect the instrument and check the arrangement of all wiring. Be sure the wiring and components are not positioned in such a way that short circuits may occur. Check all solder connections. Gently shake out all loose wire clippings, insulation, and other debris that may have accumulated during the assembly of the instrument.

NOTE: The switch lug between lugs B2 and B4 of switch P is not used.

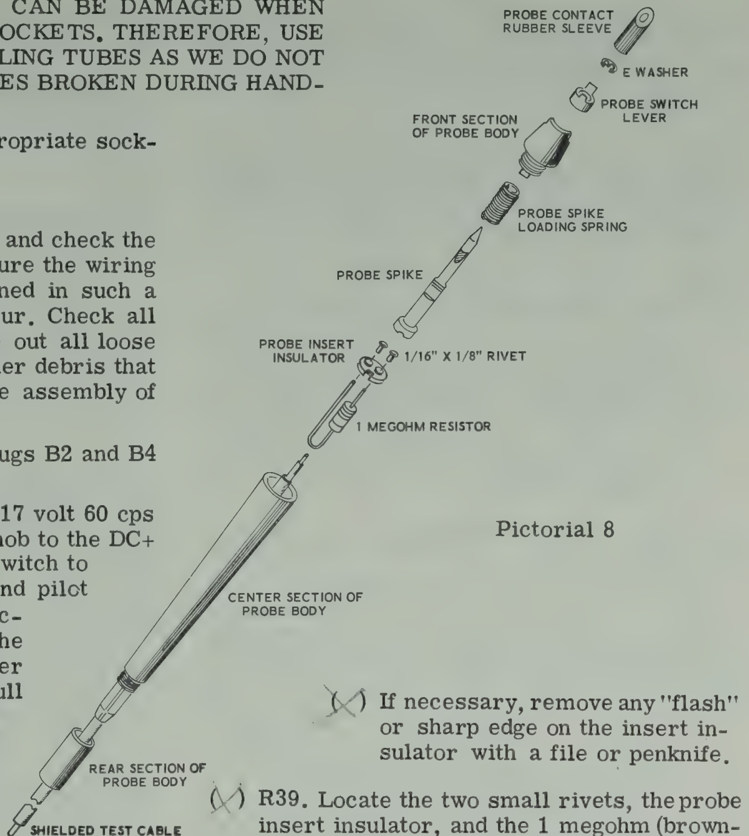
Plug the VTVM line cord into a 117 volt 60 cps AC source. Turn the Function knob to the DC+ or DC- position and the Range switch to the 1.5 V position. The tubes and pilot lamp should light after a few seconds of warmup time. When the VTVM is first turned on, the meter pointer will normally deflect to full scale and then return to, or near, the zero position. This is caused by the 12AU7 tube stabilizing during warmup. There should be some degree of ZERO ADJ control action which will permit the meter pointer to deflect over a limited range of the dial. During the preliminary test warmup, check the instrument assembly very carefully for any indication of overheating. If the VTVM does not function in the prescribed manner or if overheating occurs, turn the unit off and refer to the In Case Of Difficulty section of the manual.

Assuming that the instrument will respond in the manner indicated, it will be safe to leave it turned on to thoroughly warm up while the balance of the kit project is completed; this will consist of test probe preparation.

PREPARATION OF TEST PROBE AND LEADS

Refer to Pictorial 8 for the following steps.

NOTE: Read the remaining assembly steps up to "Test And Calibration" and familiarize yourself with the completed assembly and parts before proceeding.

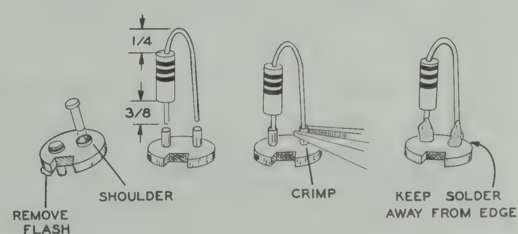


Pictorial 8

( ) If necessary, remove any "flash" or sharp edge on the insert insulator with a file or penknife.

( ) R39. Locate the two small rivets, the probe insert insulator, and the 1 megohm (brown-black-green) resistor shown in Detail 8A. Insert the rivets into the holes in the insulator so that the head of each rivet rests on the small shoulder around the hole in the insulator. Now turn the insulator over and lay it flat on the workbench.

( ) Cut one resistor lead to 3/8". Bend the other lead over and cut it flush with the first lead as shown in Detail 8A. Squeeze the leads together so that they line up with the rivet holes.



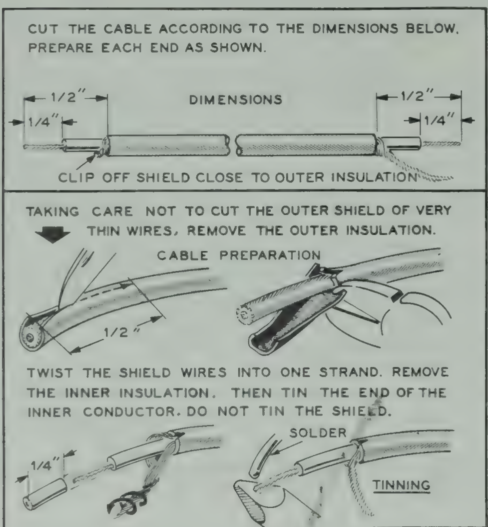
Detail 8A

( ) Insert the resistor leads into the rivets and lightly crimp the rivets with long-nose pliers or diagonal cutters to hold the resistor.

NOTE: Before proceeding further, check the position of the resistor on the insulator. With the notch in the insulator facing you, the resistor should be on the left-hand side.

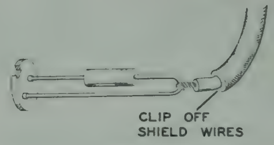
( ) Solder the resistor leads to the rivets. Make sure the resistor is square with the insert insulator and that the solder flows down the rivet to hold the rivet tight against the shoulder. NOTE: Keep solder away from the edge of the insert insulator to provide clearance for the internal shoulder of the probe center section.

( ) Refer to Detail 8B and prepare the shielded cable as shown.



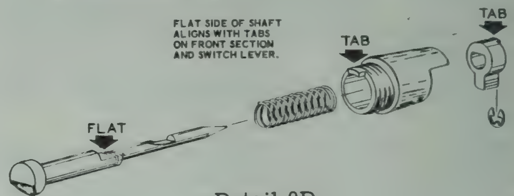
Detail 8B

NOTE: In the following steps, take special care to avoid melting or cutting the inner plastic insulation of the shielded test cable. When soldering, hold the wire with long-nose pliers near the insulation to conduct the heat away from the plastic insulation.



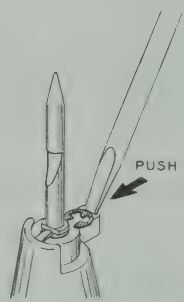
Detail 8C

( ) Wrap the end without the shield around the curved lead of the resistor and solder as shown in Detail 8C. Use only enough heat to cause a good solder connection, being careful not to melt the inner insulation of the shielded cable.

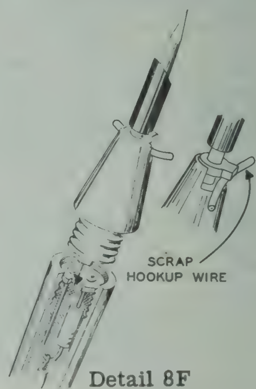


Detail 8D

( ) Refer to Detail 8D for the assembly of the front section of the probe. Check the probe spike for burrs and, if necessary, remove any burrs before assembly. Assemble the probe spike, the spring, the front section of the probe body, and the switch lever as shown. Push the switch lever flush against the front section of the probe body so that the small retaining ring notch in the spike is exposed. While holding the spike in firmly against the spring pressure with one hand, use a screwdriver or penknife to insert the retaining E washer into the notch in the spike as shown in Detail 8E. When this E washer is securely in place, the spike will be locked to the front section of the probe body.



Detail 8E



Detail 8F

Refer to Detail 8F for final assembly of the test probe.

( ) Pull the switch lever forward against the spring tension and temporarily insert a scrap piece of hookup wire between the switch lever and the front section of the probe body.

( ) Slip the center section of the probe body onto the shielded cable.

( ) Gently pulling the shielded cable from the back of the center section, align the insert insulator flush with the front of the center section. Do not pull the insert insulator all the way into its final shoulder seat.

( ) Insert the tab on the front section of the probe body into the notch in the insert insulator. Holding the front section stationary, screw the center section onto the front section, thus pushing the insert insulator down to its final seat. It is imperative that the final probe assembly be carried out in this manner; otherwise, proper connection between the rivet heads and the front section of the probe will not be made.

( ) Remove the scrap hookup wire.

NOTE: If the gap between the front and middle sections is not considerably less than 1/16" the tab is not properly seated in the notch and the above steps must be repeated. Also, when properly assembled, the switch lever will noticeably "detent," or drop into place at both extreme switch positions.

( ) Slip the prepared rubber sleeve over the front end of the probe spike as shown in Detail 8F. The rubber sleeve should be positioned so that it covers the notch in the spike.

( ) Slip the rear section of the probe onto the cable and screw it onto the center section.

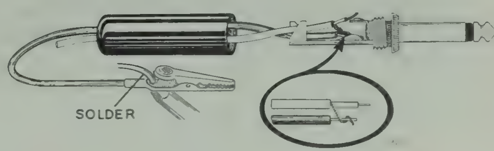
This completes the assembly of the test probe. The phone plug and alligator clip will now be assembled.

( ) Strip 1/2" of insulation from both ends of the black test lead cable.

( ) Unscrew the cap from the phone plug.

( ) Insert the test lead cable and the free end of the shielded cable through the phone plug cap.

( ) Now twist the shield wires of the shielded cable and the wires at the end of the black cable firmly together and tin the combined wires as shown in Detail 8G. Also tin the inner conducting wire of the shielded cable. Take care not to melt the inner insulation.



Detail 8G

In the following step, you will connect the prepared cables to the phone plug as shown in Detail 8G. To avoid overheating the cable insulation, first apply a film of solder to the phone plug terminals and heat thoroughly; then hold the tinned wires to the phone plug and apply just enough heat to melt the solder.

( ) Referring to Detail 8G, solder the two twisted wires to the phone plug. Be careful not to melt or burn the inner plastic insulation of the shielded cable. Then solder the inner conducting wire of the shielded cable as shown, being sure the phone plug body will still fit over the wires. Be sure to use only enough heat to melt the solder and make a good connection.

( ) After the wires have completely cooled down, use pliers to bend the tabs on the phone plug over lightly to secure the black cable. Screw the two parts of the phone plug together.

This completes the phone plug assembly.

( ) Tin the strands of the free end of the black test lead and solder it to the alligator clip as shown.

TEST AND CALIBRATION

During the preparation of the test leads, the VTVM has had an opportunity to warm up thoroughly and should now be calibrated.

Turn the instrument off and make sure that the mechanical zero position of the meter pointer is correct. If not, adjust as follows:

(✓) Turn the plastic screw on the meter face with a screwdriver while gently tapping the meter face with one finger until the pointer coincides with the zero line on the left side of the scale. Turn the instrument on again.

ZERO ADJUST

(✓) Set the Function switch to DC+. Check operation of the ZERO ADJ control. Turning this control should move the meter pointer part way up scale. Set the pointer to zero at the left side of the scale and check for zero positioning when the Function switch is changed to DC-. It should be possible to obtain a ZERO ADJ control position that will permit the meter pointer to remain stationary when switching through from DC+ to DC-. If there is an appreciable zero shift of more than two divisions on the scale, it should be regarded merely as an indication that additional aging of the 12AU7 tube is required. This aging can be obtained by leaving the instrument turned on for a period of 48 hours or more, or through continued use of the VTVM with periodic calibration.

DC CALIBRATE

( ) Insert the test lead phone plug. Set the Function switch to DC+, the Range switch to 1.5 V and the probe to DC. Connect the probe and common test leads to the flashlight battery and adjust the DC Calibrate control so that the meter pointer falls directly over the very small red dot on the meter face. Approach the red dot going up scale by turning the screwdriver control and watch the meter read 1.4 volts, and 1.5 volts, and then the red dot. As soon as the red dot is reached, stop turning the DC Calibrate control. Remember that the Range switch must be set on 1.5 V for this adjustment.

OHMS CHECK

Turn off the VTVM. To install the battery, start the top (+) end of the battery into the battery cup and then pull the spring out and over the bottom (-) end of the battery. Now push the spring and the battery in so the spring, battery, and battery cup are all in line. Turn on the VTVM and set the Function switch to OHMS and the Range switch to RX1K. Set the OHMS ADJ control for full scale (infinity). Set the probe switch to AC-OHMS (the position opposite the DC marking) and touch the probe to the common test clip. The meter pointer should drop to zero at the left end of scale (no resistance).

WARNING: 117 volt AC line is dangerous. Proceed with due care.

AC CALIBRATE

Temporarily remove the phone plug from the jack. Set the Range switch to 1.5 V and the Function switch to AC. Adjust the AC Balance control so no movement is detected when switching from AC through DC- to DC+. Now set the Range switch to 150 V and the Function switch to AC. Reinsert the phone plug. Connect the test probe (set on AC) and the common lead across the 117 volt AC line.

Adjust the AC Calibrate control until the meter pointer indicates the line voltage (117 volts AC).

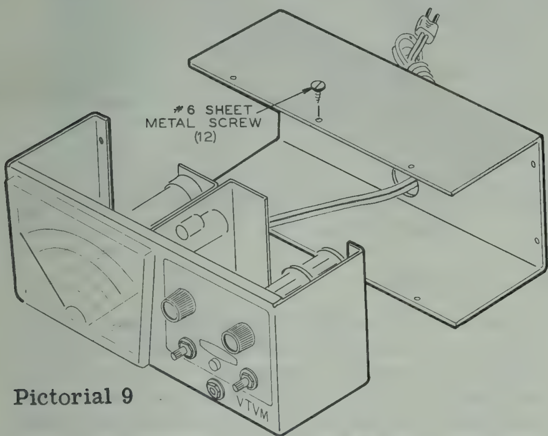
AGING AND FINAL CALIBRATION

It is recommended that the tubes be aged before final calibration. This is accomplished by keeping the instrument turned on for a period of at least 48 hours. Final calibration should be done in the same way as the initial calibration. Careful calibration will result in a more accurate instrument. If a standard AC meter is available, it is desirable to use such an instrument to check the accuracy of the VTVM. Preferably, use a voltage near full scale on the VTVM; for instance, 140 volts or 40 volts on the 150 V or 50 V range, respectively. The DC scales may

also be calibrated using a DC meter of known accuracy, One of the major advantages of kit form instrument assembly is that the kit builder becomes thoroughly familiar with the calibration procedure and is therefore capable of periodically checking VTVM operating accuracy, instead of assuming that usual factory instrument calibration is still valid.

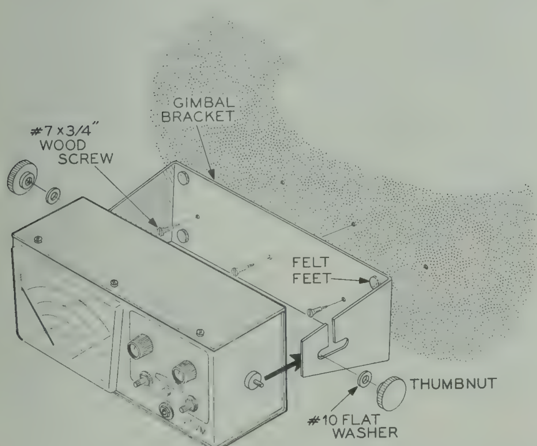
FINAL ASSEMBLY AND MOUNTING

(✓) After final calibration, place the instrument in the cabinet and secure it with twelve #6 x 3/8" sheet metal screws. See Pictorial 9.

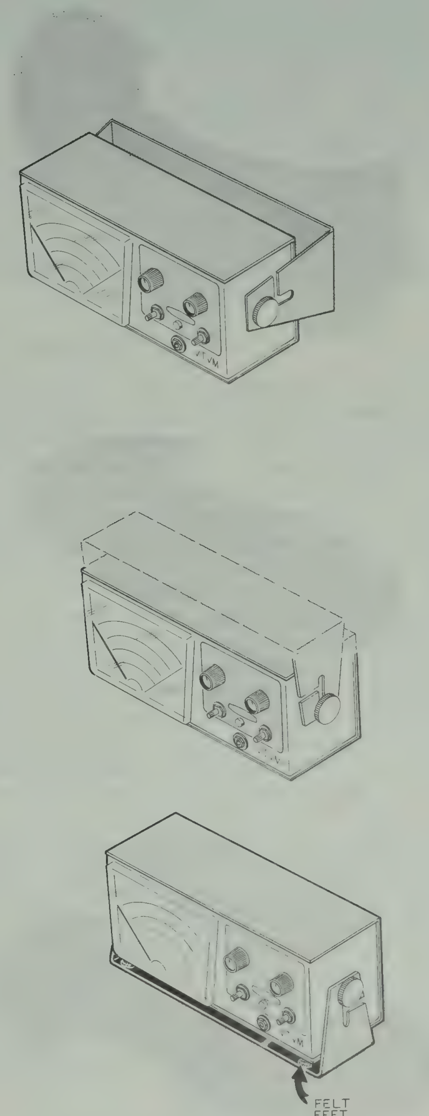


Pictorial 9

Detail 9A shows the mounting of the gimbal bracket, and Detail 9B shows three possible mounting positions for the VTVM. Decide which mounting position is best for you, then mount the VTVM accordingly. Be sure to use the four felt feet inside the gimbal bracket as shown.



Detail 9A



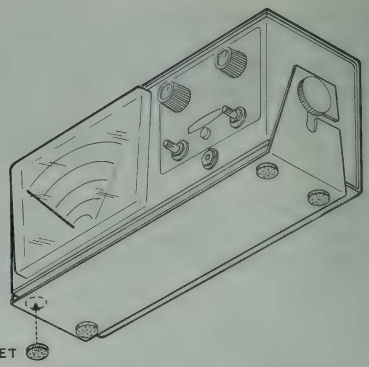
Detail 9B

If you do not wish to secure the gimbal bracket in a stationary position, the felt feet can be applied to the bottom of the gimbal as shown in Detail 9C. The VTVM can then be set on your test bench and be moved whenever desired.

NOTE: The blue and white identification label shows the Model Number and Production Series Number of your kit. Refer to these numbers in any communications with the Heath Company; this assures you that you will receive the most complete and up-to-date information in return.

(X) Install the identification label in the following manner:

1. Select a location for the label where it can easily be seen when needed, but will not show when the unit is in operation. This location might be on the rear panel or the top of the chassis, or on the rear or bottom of the cabinet.



Detail 9C

2. Carefully peel away the backing paper. Then press the label into position.

USING YOUR VTVM

The power consumption of the VTVM is very low and there is no objection to leaving the instrument on continuously during the daily work period rather than turning it off each time a measurement function is completed. Daily operation for a period of several hours or more will also serve the purpose of minimizing possible moisture accumulation.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

CAUTION: It is good practice to observe certain basic rules of operating procedure anytime voltage measurements are to be made. Always handle the test probe by the insulated housing only and do not touch the exposed tip portion.

The metal case of this instrument is connected to the ground of the internal circuit and for proper operation, the ground terminal of the instrument should always be connected to the ground of the equipment under test. There is always danger inherent in testing electrical equipment and therefore the user should clearly familiarize himself with the equipment under test before working on it, bearing in mind that high voltages may appear at unexpected points in defective equipment.

When measurements are to be made at high voltage points, it is good practice to remove operating power before connecting test leads. If this is not possible, be particularly careful to avoid accidental contact with nearby objects which could provide a ground return path. When working on high voltage circuits, play safe. Keep one hand in your pocket to minimize accidental shock hazard and be sure to stand on a properly insulated floor or floor covering.

COMBINATION PROBE

The combination AC-OHMS-DC test probe eliminates two of the usual three test jack installations in the VTVM front panel. The probe should be set to AC-OHMS (the position opposite the DC marking) when the Function switch is on AC or OHMS, and should be set to DC when the Function switch is on DC+ or DC-. The probe can be clipped onto any lead in the circuit, as shown in Figure 1, giving the operator another free hand. To disconnect the probe, the probe is gently twisted until it comes free from the test circuit.

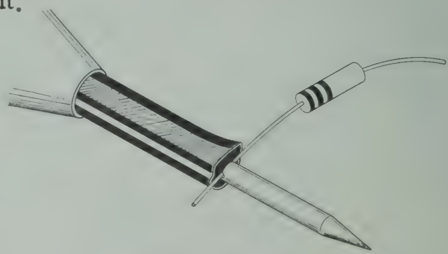
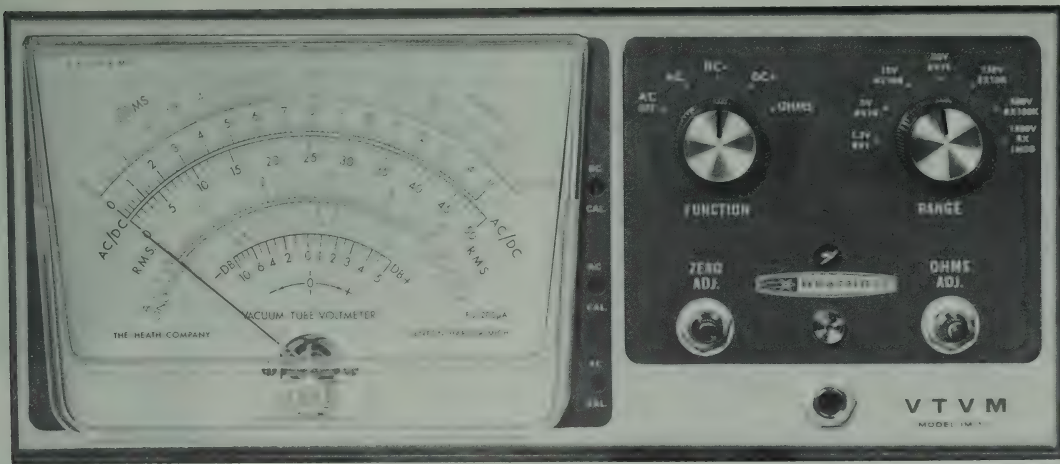


Figure 1



Pictorial 10

READING THE METER

The voltage markings on the Range switch refer to the full scale reading. For DC measurements the scale is marked 0-15 and 0-50 for voltage. This scale is also used on AC except for the 1.5 V and 5 V ranges. For 1.5 volts DC read the 15 V scale and move the decimal one place to the left. For example, a reading of 8 would be .8 volt. For 5 volts DC read the 50 V scale. For example, a reading of 40 would be 4 volts. On the 15 V range, read the 0-15 V scale directly. On the 50 range, read the 0-50 V scale directly. On the 150 V range, read the 0-15 V scale and move the decimal one place to the right. For example, a reading of 13 would be 130 volts. On the 500 V range, read the 50 V scale and move the decimal point one place to the right. For example, a reading of 40 would be 400 volts. When using the 1500 V range, use the 15 V scale and move the decimal two places to the right. For example, a reading of 12 would be 1200 volts.

When measuring up to 1.5 volts AC, read the 1.5 V AC ONLY range directly; this scale is lettered in red. On the 5V range, use the 5 V AC ONLY scale and read it directly. This scale is also lettered in red.

Resistance measurements are read on the top scale which is lettered in green. The markings RX1 indicate that you should read the scale directly. For RX100, add two zeros to the reading. For RX10K, add four zeros and on RX1MEG add six zeros or read the scale directly in megohms.

CENTER SCALE "O" POSITION

Your VTVM features a convenient center scale zero position. The adjustment range of the panel ZERO ADJ control will permit center scale zero deflection of the meter pointer. See Figure 2.

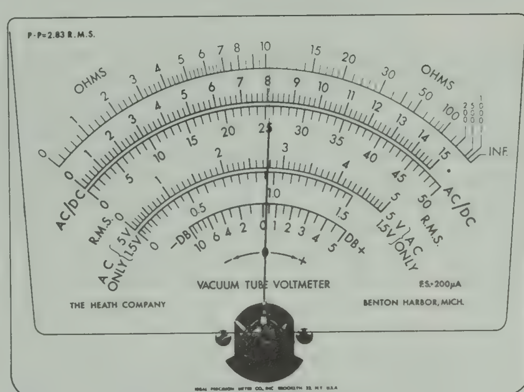


Figure 2

DC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

The vacuum tube voltmeter has many advantages over the nonelectronic voltmeter. The largest advantage is its ability to measure voltages without significantly loading the circuitry. This characteristic enables the voltage to be measured accurately. This is desirable, especially in high impedance circuits such as oscillator grid circuits, resistance coupled amplifiers, and AVC networks.

To illustrate the advantages of the VTVM, assume that a resistance coupled audio amplifier with a 500 KΩ plate load resistor is operating from a 100 volt plate source. See Figure 3.

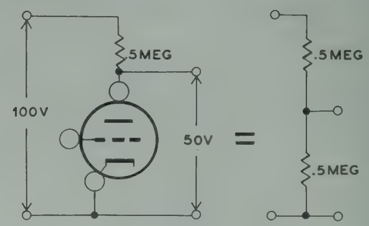


Figure 3

The plate voltage is 50 volts, therefore, the tube acts as a 500 KΩ resistor. When measuring the plate voltage with a conventional 1000 ohms-per-volt meter on the 100 volt scale the meter represents a 100 KΩ resistor placed in parallel with the tube. See Figure 3A. The voltage on the plate would then be about 14 volts as shown on the meter. This large amount of error is caused by the shunt resistance of the meter. Using the VTVM on any scale, the full 11 megohms input resistance is placed in parallel with the tube. See Figure 3B. The voltage on the plate is then about 49 volts or 2% lower than the normal operating voltage. Thus accurate readings can be obtained only with the high resistance provided by a VTVM.

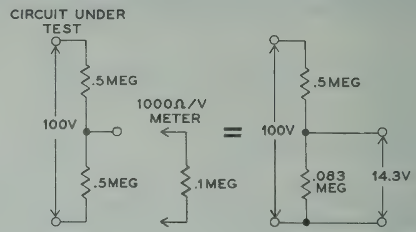


Figure 3A

To measure +DC voltages, connect the common (black) test lead to the "cold" (common) side of the voltage. In transformer operated equipment, common is usually the chassis.

Set the Range switch to the range which will handle the voltage to be measured. If the voltage is unknown, set the Range switch to the 1500 volt range. Touch the test probe (DC position) to the voltage point. If the meter does not read in the upper 2/3 of the meter scale, reduce the setting of the Range switch. A meter reading in the upper portion of the meter scale is the most accurate. To measure -DC voltages place the Function Switch to the DC- position and repeat the above steps.

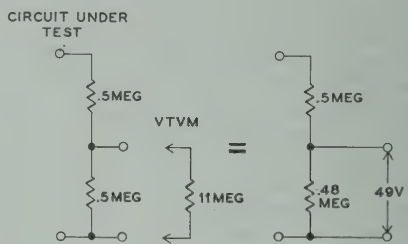


Figure 3B

The voltage ranges provided by the VTVM were selected for the greatest ease in reading and for convenience in making voltage measurements. The 1.5 V, 5 V, and the 15 V ranges will be very handy for bias and filament voltage measurements. The 50 V and 150 V ranges will be handy, and used most often, when checking AC-DC type equipment. The 500 V range will be used most when measuring B+ voltages in transformer operated equipment.

AC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

To measure AC voltage with the VTVM, connect the common (black) lead to the common or "cold" side of the voltage to be measured. Set the Function switch to AC and set the Range switch to a range greater than the voltage to be measured, if known. If unknown, set it to 1500 V. With the test probe in the AC position, touch the point in the circuit at which the voltage is to be measured. If the meter moves less than 1/3 of full scale, switch to the next lower range. The maximum AC voltage that can be safely measured with your VTVM is 1500 volts, and this limit must not be exceeded. The meter scale of the VTVM is calibrated in rms.

AC voltage readings are obtained by rectifying the AC voltage and applying the resulting DC voltage to the VTVM circuitry. The rectifier circuit is a half-wave doubler and the DC output is proportional to the peak-to-peak value of the applied AC.

For sine wave voltages, the rms value is .35 times the peak-to-peak value. For complex waveforms this ratio does not necessarily hold true, and may vary from practically zero for thin spikes to .5 for square waves. See Figure 4.

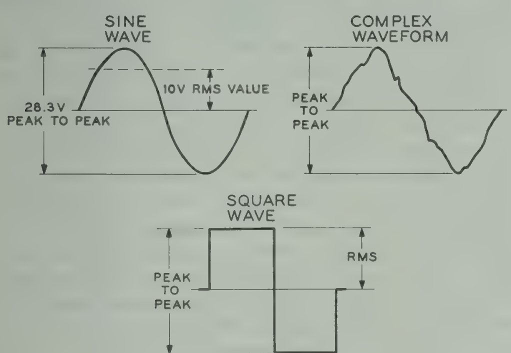


Figure 4

For sine wave voltages over 5 volts, the rms value is read on the same scale as a DC voltage. When using the 1.5 volt and 5 volt ranges, the 1.5 and 5 volt AC scales should be read.

When connecting the VTVM to the circuit under test, the VTVM input resistance R and input capacitance C are effectively placed in parallel with the voltage source. This may change the actual voltage to be measured through loading.

At low frequencies, such as the power line frequencies of 50 or 60 cps, the effects of capacitance loading may usually be disregarded and thus the loading by the VTVM may be considered the same as connecting a 1 megohm resistor across the voltage source.

At higher frequencies, the capacitor reactance decreases. At 10 kc for example, it is approximately 170 KΩ. Such a value may seriously affect the voltage at the point of measurement.

The loading effect of both input capacitance and resistance depend on the source impedance. In low impedance circuits, such as 50 to 600 Ω, no noticeable error is introduced in the voltage reading through circuit loading. Then the specified frequency response of the VTVM becomes the limiting factor.

As a general rule, it should be kept in mind that frequency response and loading may affect the accuracy of the voltage reading obtained. Consider the resistive loading of 1 megohm regardless of frequency, and the capacitive loading effect at the frequency involved. The actual capacitance of the instrument and the leads may also affect the tuning of low capacitance resonant circuits.

Knowledge of the values in the circuit under test and the values of the input R and C of the VTVM will permit valid readings to be obtained for a wide range of impedances within the full frequency response of the instrument.

The Heathkit VTVM is an extremely sensitive electronic AC voltmeter and, as the human body picks up AC when near any AC wires, the meter will indicate this pickup. Never touch the probe when on the lower AC ranges. Zero should be set with the probe shorted to the common clip.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

To measure resistance with the VTVM, connect the common (black) lead to one side of the resistor or circuit to be measured. Set the Function switch to OHMS and set the Range switch to such a range that the reading will fall

as near mid-scale as possible. Set the OHMS ADJ control so the meter indicates exactly full scale (infinity on ohms scale) with the test lead (AC position) not connected to a resistor or circuit. Then touch the test prod to the other side of the resistor or circuit to be measured. Read resistance on OHMS scale and multiply by the proper factor as shown on the Range switch settings.

NOTE: Although a battery is used to measure resistance, the indication is obtained through the electronic meter circuit and therefore the VTVM must be connected to the AC power line and turned on. Establish the habit of never leaving the instrument set in the OHMS position as this could greatly shorten the life of the ohmmeter battery, particularly if the test leads are accidentally shorted together when lying on the service bench.

DECIBEL SCALE

The human ear does not respond to the volume of sound in proportion to voltage or power level, therefore, a unit of measure called the "bel" was adopted. The "bel" is more nearly equivalent to human hearing ratios. Normally the reading is given in 1/10 of a "bel" or a "decibel" (db). Different reference points for "0 db" have been adopted for various purposes. The trend in recent years is to use 1 milliwatt in a 600 Ω load as the 0 db reference, particularly for audio work. This is equal to .774 volt.

On the VTVM, the meter pointer position that corresponds to 0 db is 7.74 on the 0-15 scale. Due to the special calibration used on the 1.5 V and 5 V AC scales, slight inaccuracies will be introduced into the db reading when making decibel measurements with the Range switch in the 1.5 V and 5 V positions.

The resistance values of the voltage divider were chosen so that each progressive setting of the Range switch represents a change of 10 db. For example, if the signal voltage at the input of an amplifier read 0 db in the 1.5 volt position and the output voltage read 0 db in the 15 volt position it would indicate that the amplifier has a gain of 20 db.

Since the decibel is a current, voltage, or power ratio, it may be used as such without specifying the reference level. A fidelity curve may be run on an amplifier by feeding in a signal of variable frequency but constant amplitude. At a reference frequency of 400 cps adjust the input voltage for a convenient indication, 0 db for instance, on the VTVM connected to the output. As the input frequency is varied, the output variation may be noted directly in db above and below the specified reference level.

ACCURACY

The accuracy of the meter movement is within 2% of full scale which means that on the 1500 V range, for instance, the accuracy of the movement will be within 30 volts at any point on the scale. On DC, the accuracy of the multipliers, 1%, may be additive, resulting in an accuracy of within 3% of full scale.

On AC, the accuracy of the rectifier circuit contributes variations which result in an accuracy of within 5% of full scale. Bear in mind that on the lowest AC voltage range, 1.5 V, extreme sensitivity may introduce additional variation through stray pickup. Therefore, on the 1.5 V range, it is possible that the accuracy may be in the order of 15% on AC only.

The accuracy on the OHMS range depends on the meter accuracy, the ohms multiplier accuracy (including the internal resistance of the battery) and the stability of the battery voltage. On the RX1 scale, the internal resistance of the battery and the battery voltage both vary as a result of the current drawn by the resistance under test. For greatest accuracy, tests on low resistance values should be made as quickly as possible. On the higher ohms range, the accuracy depends practically on the multipliers which are 1% and the meter movement accuracy, 2%. Because of the nonlinear OHMS scale, the resulting accuracy is not readily expressed in a percentage figure, but greatest accuracy is obtained at mid-scale readings.

NOTE: When comparing this instrument with another VTVM, consider that the accuracy of the other instrument may deviate in the opposite direction. Therefore, when comparing two instruments of 5% accuracy, the total difference may be 10%. Critical comparisons should only be made against certified laboratory standards.

IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY

1. Recheck the wiring. Trace each lead in colored pencil on the Pictorial as it is checked. It is frequently helpful to have a friend check your work. Someone who is not familiar with the unit may notice something consistently overlooked by the constructor.

2. It is interesting to note that about 90% of the kits that are returned for repair do not function properly due to poor connections and soldering. Therefore, many troubles can be eliminated by reheating all connections to make sure that they are soldered as described in the Proper Soldering Techniques section of this manual.

3. Make sure the tubes light up properly.

4. Check the tubes with a tube tester or by substitution of tubes known to be good.

5. Check the values of the parts. Be sure that the proper part has been wired into the circuit, as shown in the pictorial diagrams and as called out in the wiring instructions.

6. Check for bits of solder, wire ends or other foreign matter which may be lodged in the wiring.

7. If, after careful checks, the trouble is still not located and a voltmeter is available, check voltage readings against those shown on the Schematic Diagram. NOTE: All voltage readings were taken with an 11 megohm input vacuum tube voltmeter. Voltages may vary as much as 10%.

8. A review of the Circuit Description will prove helpful in indicating where to look for trouble.

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

DIFFICULTY	POSSIBLE CAUSE
Completely inoperative.	1. Make sure that power is being applied to the instrument. This may be measured across the primary winding of the power transformer (black leads, 117 volts AC). 2. The tube filaments do not light, check voltage between the yellow leads of power transformer (5-6 volts AC). 3. Check the voltage between each end of the electrolytic capacitor and ground. Correct voltages are shown on the Schematic. 4. Check the 12AU7 tube.
Inability to obtain DC balance. (Changes zero indication when switching from DC + to DC -.)	1. Check the 12AU7 tube for an unbalanced condition (substitution). 2. Check the 10 megohm resistor, R16 (brown-black-blue). 3. Check the two .005 μfd capacitors, C4 and C5, in the grid circuits of the 12AU7 tube (Pins 2 and 7). 4. Check the components in the cathode circuits of the 12AU7 tube (Pins 3 and 8). These circuits include the ZERO ADJ control (R33) R31, R32, and R34. 5. Check the Range switch assembly carefully.

DIFFICULTY	POSSIBLE CAUSE
AC inoperative.	1. Check the 6AL5 tube. 2. Check C1, .047 μfd 1600 volt, and the two .05 μfd capacitors, C2 and C3. 3. Check the Function switch assembly carefully.
AC balance.	1. Disconnect the test leads from the instrument before adjusting the AC Balance control as directed earlier in the manual. It is imperative that DC balance be obtained before this adjustment is made.
Inaccurate AC readings. (The inability to obtain AC calibration.)	1. Check capacitors C2, C3, and C6. 2. Check the 6AL5 tube. 3. Check the AC Calibrate control, R14. NOTE: With the test lead plug inserted, there may be a residual reading. This is due to stray AC pickup in the test leads. 4. Check the Range switch for proper assembly.
Inaccurate DC readings.	1. Check the DC Calibrate control, R15. 2. Check the resistor in the test probe. Make sure that it is not being grounded. 3. Check the Range switch for proper assembly.
Ohms inoperative.	1. Check the OHMS ADJ control, R13 for the correct value. 2. Check the Range switch for proper assembly.
Ohms inaccurate.	1. Check the battery (substitution). 2. Check the value of all resistors on the Range switch which have a value beginning with the number "9." (The 9.1 Ω resistor, R30, should receive special attention.) NOTE: The ohms section of the VTVM is not intended for use as a standard. Where a great degree of accuracy is required, a bridge should be used.

MAINTENANCE

METER

Because of the delicate nature of the meter movement, no attempt should be made to repair the meter. Such attempts would automatically void the standard warranty coverage of the meter itself.

ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE

The polystyrene meter cover has been treated to resist an accumulation of static electricity. However, should a static charge accumulate through repeated polishing or cleaning of the meter cover, the pointer will deflect in an erratic manner, regardless of whether the instrument is turned off or on. This condition can be corrected quickly. Apply a small quantity of liquid dishwashing detergent to a clean, soft cloth and wipe the surface of the meter cover. The accumulated electrostatic charge will immediately disappear. It is not necessary to remove the cover for this correction.

CHECKING METER COIL CONTINUITY

If failure of the meter coil is suspected, continuity can be determined by observing the following precaution. NEVER check meter movement continuity directly with another ohmmeter. The amount of current drawn will seriously overload the meter coil and will certainly result in a definite open circuit condition. Always use a limiting resistor in series with the ohmmeter test leads. The value of the resistor will depend upon the ohmmeter battery voltage and range on which the ohmmeter is being used. Always use at least a 10,000 Ω resistor in series with the VTVM meter coil and the ohmmeter test leads.

TEST LEADS

Because of their constant flexing during use, the test leads are not above suspicion, especially when the VTVM has been in use for several years. Erratic or improper DC voltage measurements can sometimes be caused by a fault in the shielded test lead or in the connection of the 1 megohm isolating resistor used in the test probe.

ACCESSORY PROBES

HIGH VOLTAGE TEST PROBE

A high voltage test probe is available from the Heath Company. This probe will permit VTVM DC measurements up to 30,000 volts, which covers the range of flyback power supply voltages commonly encountered in TV receivers. This probe consists of a red molded housing with a black molded handle. It contains a 2% precision 1090 megohm resistor and provides a DC range multiplication factor of 100 for 11 megohm input VTVMs.

RF TEST PROBE

An RF test probe is available from the Heath Company. This probe will permit VTVM usage for RF measurements up to 30 volts; its response is substantially flat from 1000 cps to 100 mc. A built-in isolating capacitor permits a DC voltage range of up to 500 volts. It uses a printed circuit board for easy assembly and its housing is of polished aluminum with polystyrene insulation.

SERVICE INFORMATION

SERVICE

If, after applying the information in this manual and your best efforts, you are still unable to obtain proper performance, it is suggested that you take advantage of the technical facilities which the Heath Company makes available to its customers.

The Technical Consultation Department is maintained for your benefit. This service is available to you at no charge. Its primary purpose is to provide assistance for those who encounter difficulty in the construction, operation or maintenance of HEATHKIT equipment. It is not intended, and is not equipped to function as a general source of technical information involving kit modifications nor anything other than the normal and specified performance of HEATHKIT equipment.

Although the Technical Consultants are familiar with all details of this kit, the effectiveness of their advice will depend entirely upon the amount and the accuracy of the information furnished by you. In a sense, YOU MUST QUALIFY for GOOD technical advice by helping the consultants to help you. Please use this outline:

1. Before writing, fully investigate each of the hints and suggestions listed in this manual under In Case Of Difficulty. Possibly it will not be necessary to write.

2. When writing, clearly describe the nature of the trouble and mention all associated equipment. Specifically report operating procedures, switch positions, connections to other units, and anything else that might help to isolate the cause of trouble.

3. Report fully on the results obtained when testing the unit initially and when following the suggestions under In Case Of Difficulty. Be as specific as possible and include voltage readings if test equipment is available.

4. Identify the kit Model Number and Series Number, and date of purchase, if available. Also mention the date of the kit assembly manual. (Date at bottom of Page 1.)

5. Print or type your name and address, preferably in two places on the letter.

With the preceding information, the consultant will know exactly what kit you have, what you would like it to do for you and the difficulty you wish to correct. The date of purchase tells him whether or not engineering changes have been made since it was shipped to you. He will know what you have done in an effort to locate the cause of trouble and, thereby, avoid repetitious suggestions. In short, he will devote full time to the problem at hand, and through his familiarity with the kit, plus your accurate report, he will be able to give you a complete and helpful answer. If replacement parts are required, they will be shipped to you, subject to the terms of the Warranty.

The Factory Service facilities are also available to you, in case you are not familiar enough with electronics to provide our consultants with sufficient information on which to base a diagnosis of your difficulty, or in the event that you prefer to have the difficulty corrected in this manner. You may return the completed equipment to the Heath Company for inspection and necessary repairs and adjustments. You will be charged a minimal service fee, plus the price of any additional parts or material required. However, if the completed kit is returned within the Warranty period, parts charges will be governed by the terms of the Warranty. State the date of purchase, if possible.

Local Service by Authorized HEATHKIT Service Centers is also available in some areas and often will be your fastest, most efficient method of obtaining service. HEATHKIT Service Centers will honor the regular 90 day HEATHKIT Parts Warranty on all kits, whether purchased through a dealer or directly from the Heath Company; however, it will be necessary that you verify the purchase date of your kit.

Under the conditions specified in the Warranty, replacement parts are supplied without charge; however, if the Service Center assists you in locating a defective part (or parts) in your kit, or installs a replacement part for you, you may be charged for this service.

HEATHKIT equipment purchased locally and returned to Heath Company for service must be accompanied by your copy of the dated sales receipt from your authorized HEATHKIT dealer in order to be eligible for parts replacement under the terms of the Warranty.

THIS SERVICE POLICY APPLIES ONLY TO COMPLETED EQUIPMENT CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS AS STATED IN THE MANUAL. Equipment that has been modified in design will not be accepted for repair. If there is evidence of acid core solder or paste fluxes, the equipment will be returned NOT repaired.

For information regarding modification of HEATHKIT equipment for special applications, it is suggested that you refer to any one or more of the many publications that are available on all phases of electronics. They can be obtained at or through your local library, as well as at most electronic equipment stores. Although the Heath Company sincerely welcomes all comments and suggestions, it would be impossible to design, test, evaluate and assume responsibility for proposed circuit changes for special purposes. Therefore, such modifications must be made at the discretion of the kit builder, using information available from sources other than the Heath Company.

REPLACEMENTS

Material supplied with HEATHKIT products has been carefully selected to meet design requirements and ordinarily will fulfill its function without difficulty. Occasionally, improper operation can be traced to a faulty component. Should inspection reveal the necessity for replacement, write to the Heath Company and supply all of the following information.

A. Thoroughly identify the part in question by using the part number and description found in the manual Parts List.

B. Identify the kit Model Number and Series Number.

C. Mention date of purchase.

D. Describe the nature of defect or reason for requesting replacement.

The Heath Company will promptly supply the necessary replacement. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN THE ORIGINAL COMPONENT UNTIL SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED TO DO SO. Do not dismantle the component in question as this will void the guarantee. This replacement policy does not cover the free replacement of parts that may have been broken or damaged through carelessness on the part of the kit builder.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In the event that your instrument must be returned for service, these instructions should be carefully followed.

Wrap the equipment in heavy paper, exercising care to prevent damage. Place the wrapped equipment in a stout carton of such size that at least three inches of shredded paper, excelsior, or other resilient packing material can be placed between all sides of the wrapped equipment and the carton. Close and seal the carton with gummed paper tape, or alternately, tie securely with stout cord. Clearly print the address on the carton as follows:

To: HEATH COMPANY
Benton Harbor, Michigan 49023

ATTACH A LETTER TO THE OUTSIDE OF THE CARTON BEARING YOUR NAME, COMPLETE ADDRESS, DATE OF PURCHASE, AND A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFICULTY ENCOUNTERED. Also, include your name and return address on the outside of the carton. Preferably affix one or more "Fragile" or "Handle With Care" labels to the carton, or otherwise so mark with a crayon of bright color. Ship by insured parcel post or prepaid express; note that a carrier cannot be held responsible for damage in transit if, in HIS OPINION, the article is inadequately packed for shipment.

WARRANTY

The Heath Company warrants that the parts supplied in its kits (except batteries) shall be free of defects in materials and workmanship under normal conditions of use and service. The obligation of Heath under this warranty is limited to replacing or repairing any such part upon verification that it is defective in this manner. This obligation is further limited to such defective parts for which Heath is notified of the defect within a period of ninety (90) days from the original date of shipment of the kit.

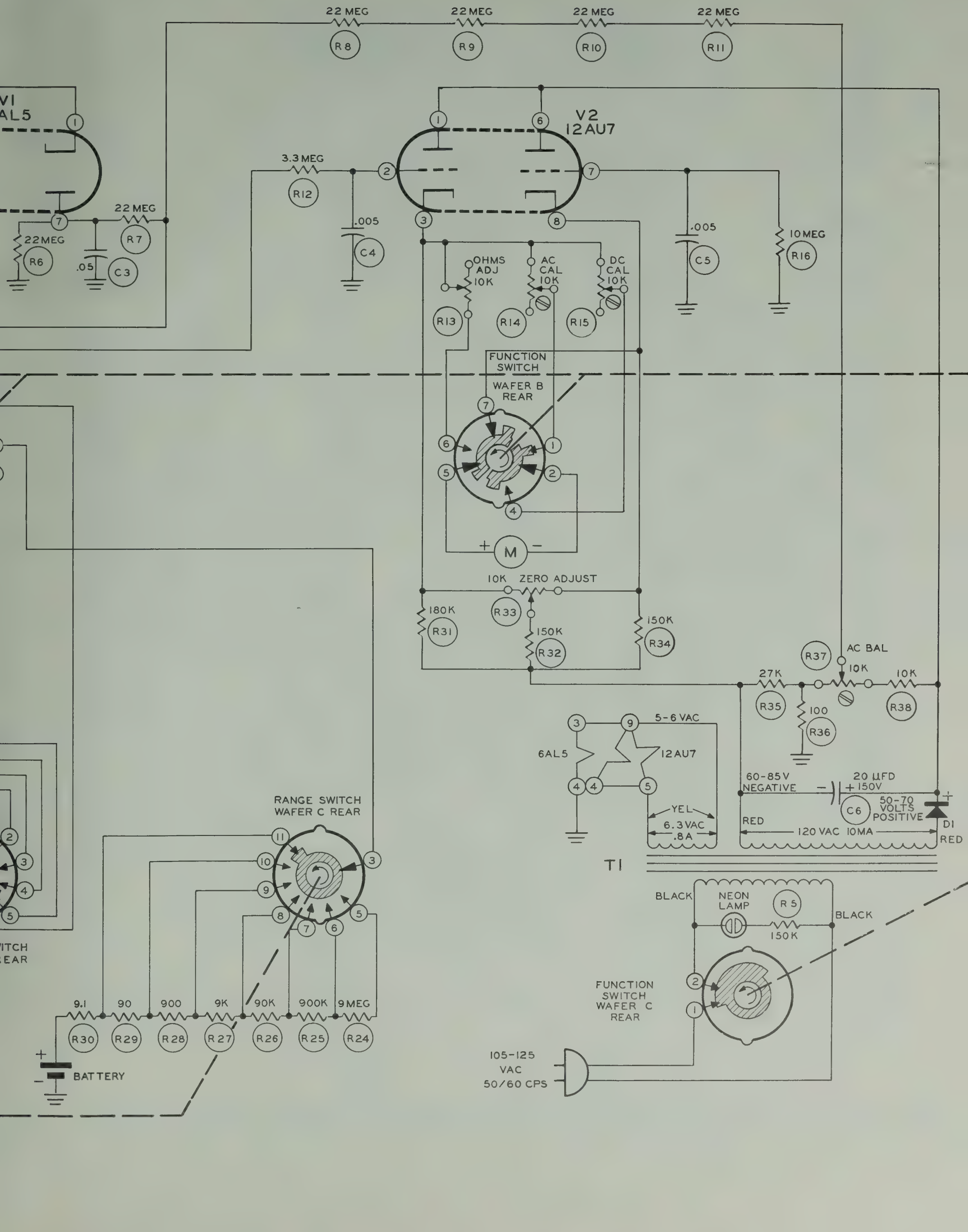
The obligation of Heath under this warranty does not include either the furnishing or the expense of any labor in connection with the installation of such repaired or replacement parts. The obligation of Heath with respect to transportation expenses is limited to the cost of shipping the repaired or replacement parts to the buyer, provided such repair or replacement comes within the terms of this warranty.

The foregoing warranty extends only to the original buyer and is expressly in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied. The foregoing warranty is further in lieu of all other obligations or liabilities on the part of Heath and in no event shall the Heath Company be liable for any anticipated profits, consequential damages, loss of time or other losses incurred by the buyer in connection with the purchase, assembly or use of the kit product or components thereof.

The foregoing warranty shall be deemed completely void if acid core solder or paste flux or other corrosive solders or fluxes have been used in assembling or repairing the kit product. Heath will not replace or repair any parts of any kit products in which such corrosive solders or fluxes have been used.

This warranty applies only to Heath products sold and shipped to points within the continental United States and to APO and FPO shipments. Warranty replacement for Heath products sold or shipped outside the United States is on an f.o.b. factory basis. Contact the Heath authorized distributor in your country or write: Heath Company, International Division, Benton Harbor, Michigan, U.S.A.

HEATH COMPANY



22 MEG
R8
22 MEG
R9
22 MEG
R10
22 MEG
R11
V1
AL5
22 MEG
R6
.05
C3
22 MEG
R7
V2
12AU7
3.3 MEG
R12
.005
C4
.005
C5
10 MEG
R16
OHMS ADJ 10K
R13
AC CAL 10K
R14
DC CAL 10K
R15
FUNCTION SWITCH
WAFER B REAR
M
10K ZERO ADJUST
R33
180K
R31
150K
R32
150K
R34
R37
AC BAL
10K
27K
R35
100
R36
10K
R38
5-6 VAC
6AL5
12AU7
60-85 V NEGATIVE
20 µFD
+150V
C6
50-70 VOLTS POSITIVE
D1
RED
120 VAC 10MA
RED
YEL
6.3 VAC
.8A
T1
RANGE SWITCH
WAFER C REAR
ITCH
EAR
9.1
R30
90
R29
900
R28
9K
R27
90K
R26
900K
R25
9 MEG
R24
BATTERY
BLACK
NEON LAMP
R5
150K
BLACK
FUNCTION SWITCH WAFER C REAR
105-125 VAC 50/60 CPS

WARRANTY

The Heath Company warrants that the parts supplied in its kits (except batteries) shall be free of defects in materials and workmanship under normal conditions of use and service. The obligation of Heath under this warranty is limited to replacing or repairing any such part upon verification that it is defective in this manner. This obligation is further limited to such defective parts for which Heath is notified of the defect within a period of ninety (90) days from the original date of shipment of the kit.

The obligation of Heath under this warranty does not include either the furnishing or the expense of any labor in connection with the installation of such repaired or replacement parts. The obligation of Heath with respect to transportation expenses is limited to the cost of shipping the repaired or replacement parts to the buyer, provided such repair or replacement comes within the terms of this warranty.

The foregoing warranty extends only to the original buyer and is expressly in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied. The foregoing warranty is further in lieu of all other obligations or liabilities on the part of Heath and in no event shall the Heath Company be liable for any anticipated profits, consequential damages, loss of time or other losses incurred by the buyer in connection with the purchase, assembly or use of the kit product or components thereof.

The foregoing warranty shall be deemed completely void if acid core solder or paste flux or other corrosive solders or fluxes have been used in assembling or repairing the kit product. Heath will not replace or repair any parts of any kit products in which such corrosive solders or fluxes have been used.

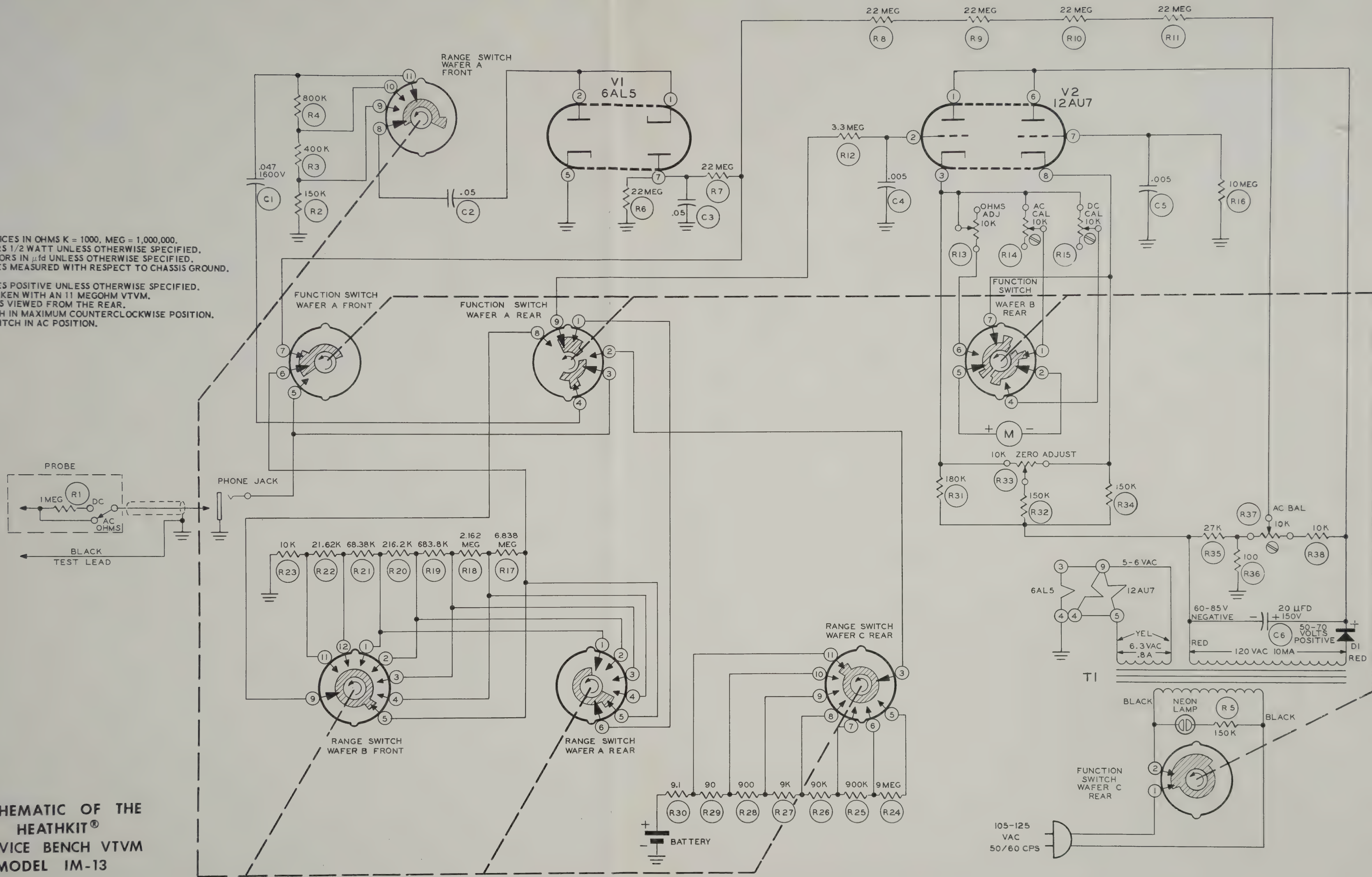
This warranty applies only to Heath products sold and shipped to points within the continental United States and to APO and FPO shipments. Warranty replacement for Heath products sold or shipped outside the United States is on an f.o.b. factory basis. Contact the Heath authorized distributor in your country or write: Heath Company, International Division, Benton Harbor, Michigan, U.S.A.

HEATH COMPANY

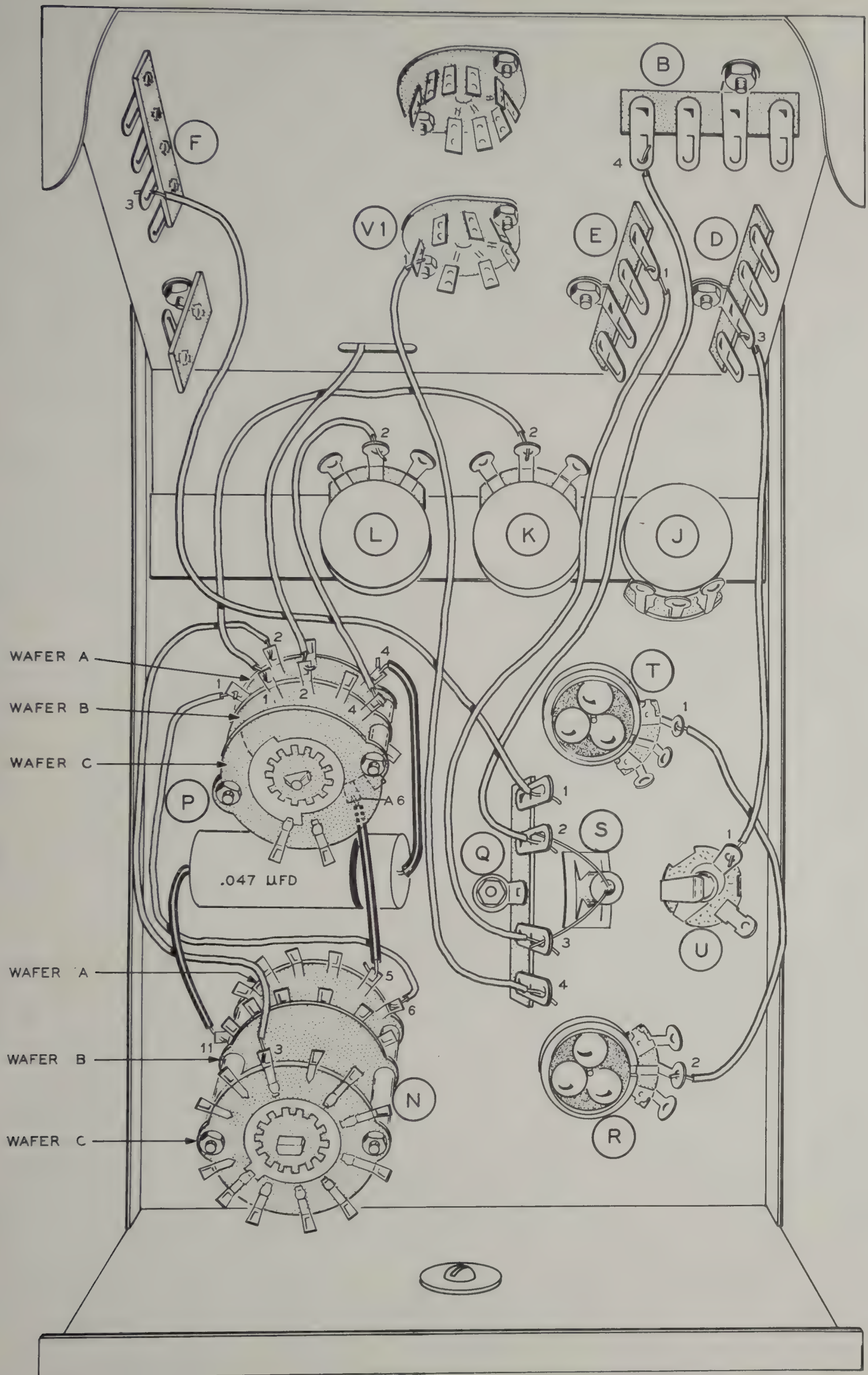
NOTES:

ALL RESISTANCES IN OHMS K = 1000, MEG = 1,000,000.
ALL RESISTORS 1/2 WATT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
ALL CAPACITORS IN μfd UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
ALL VOLTAGES MEASURED WITH RESPECT TO CHASSIS GROUND.

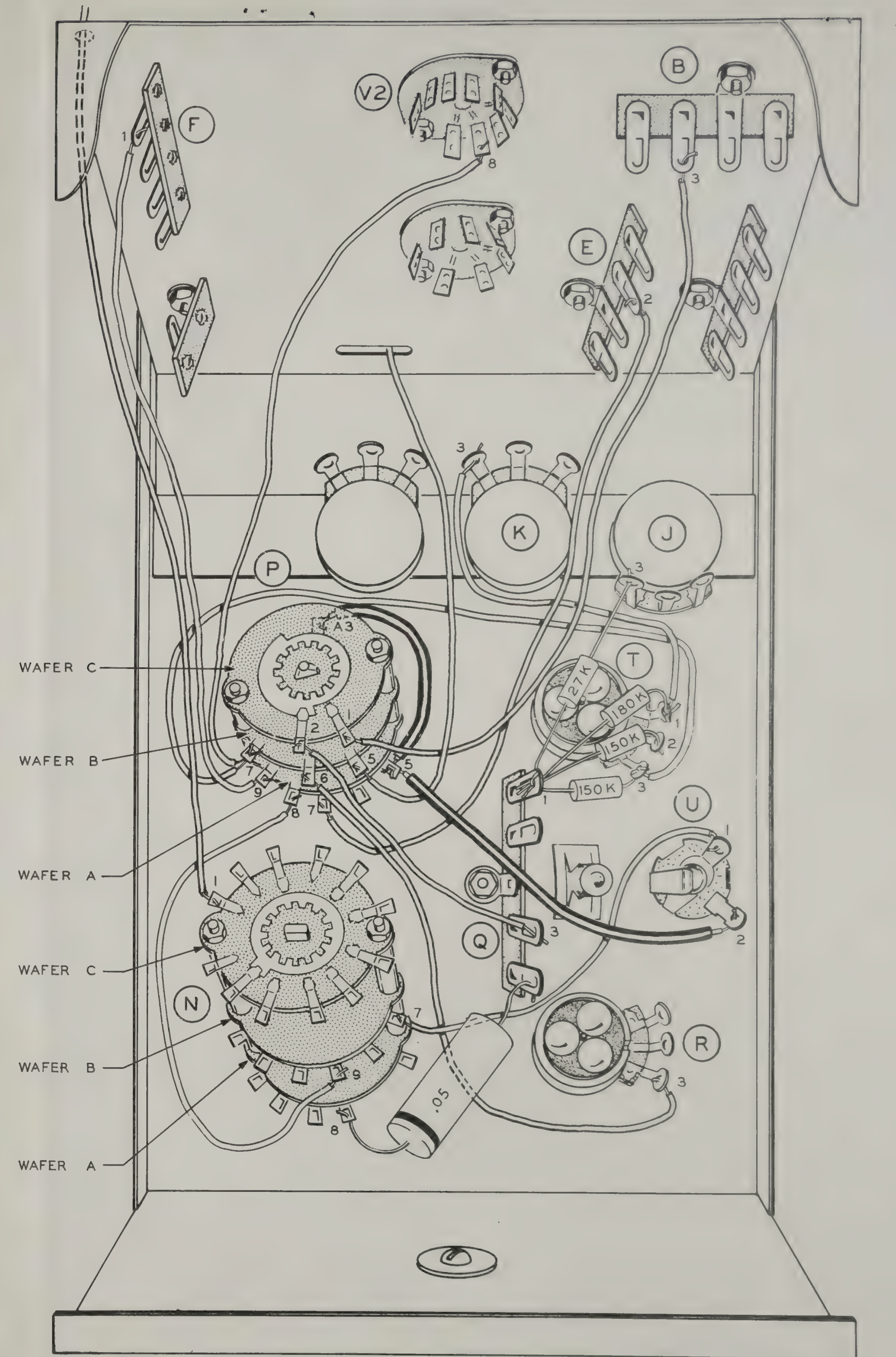
ALL VOLTAGES POSITIVE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
VOLTAGES TAKEN WITH AN 11 MEGOHM VTVM.
ALL SWITCHES VIEWED FROM THE REAR.
RANGE SWITCH IN MAXIMUM COUNTERCLOCKWISE POSITION.
FUNCTION SWITCH IN AC POSITION.



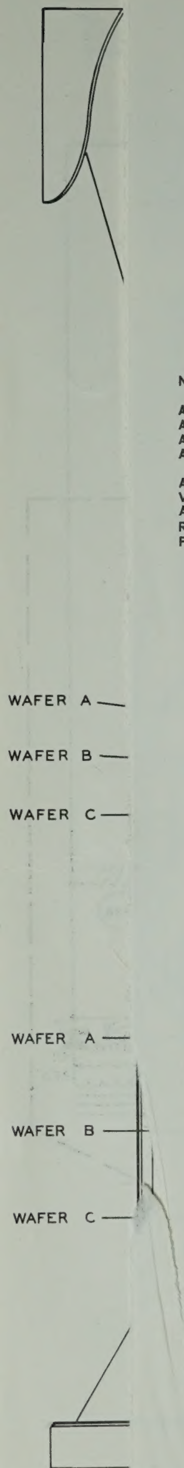
SCHEMATIC OF THE HEATHKIT® SERVICE BENCH VTVM MODEL IM-13



Pictorial 6



Pictorial 7



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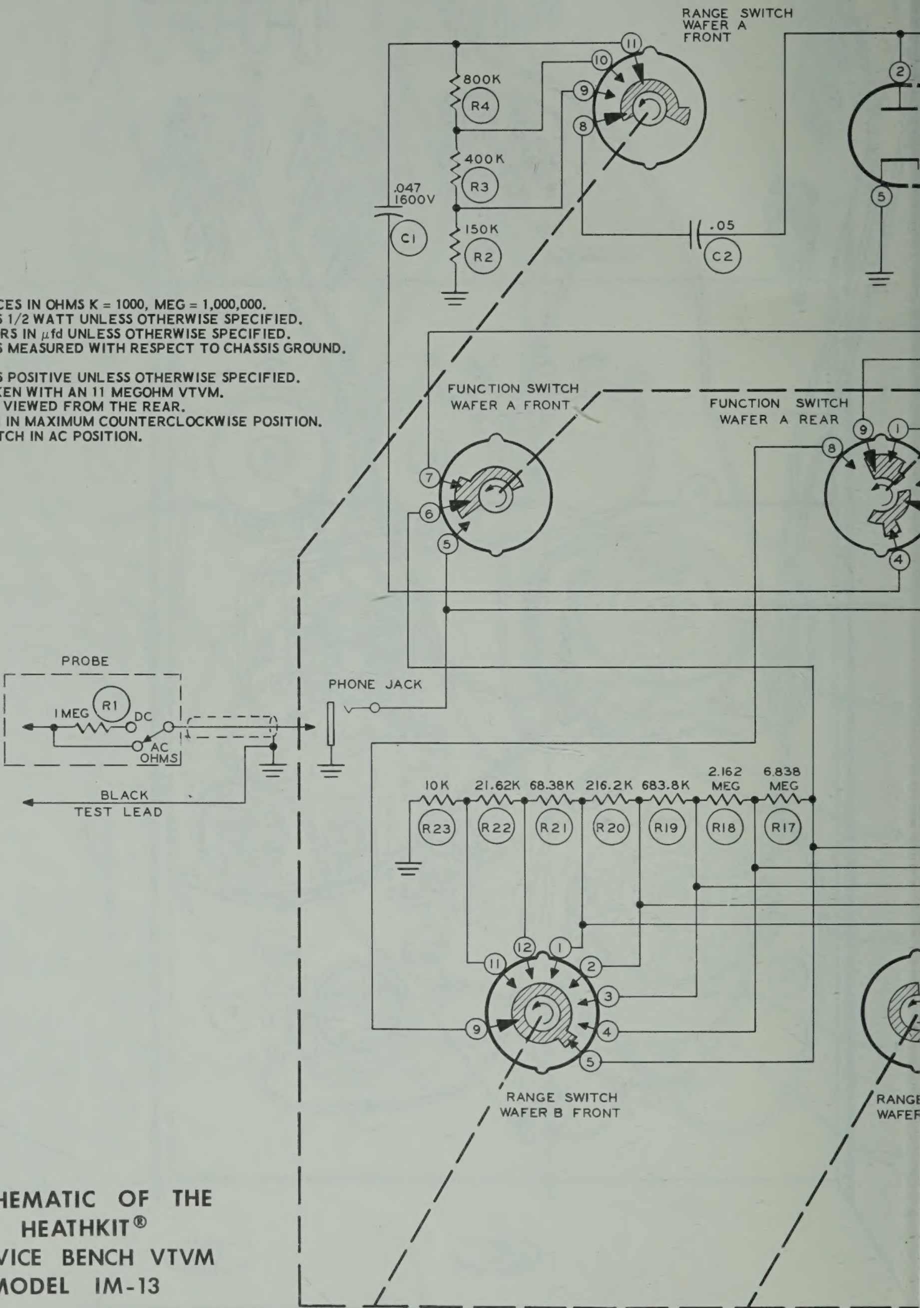

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SERVICE BENCH VTVM
MODEL IM-13